REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,217.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
*First insertion* Rs. 5 0
Second do. „ 2 8
Third do. „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion 8 As. per Line.
Second do. 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,300 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at noon.

| June 1875. | | June 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 12 | Leaves Madras | 25 |
| „ Carwar | 14 | „ Masulipatam | 26 |
| „ Narrakel | 17 | „ Coconada | 27 |
| „ Alleppey | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | 28 |
| „ Tuticorin | 18 | „ Bimlipatam | 28 |
| „ Colombo | 19 | „ Gopalpore | 29 |
| „ Negapatam | 22 | „ False Point | 30 |
| „ Pondicherry | 23 | Arrives CALCUTTA. July | 2 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

| June 1875. | | June 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 9 | Leaves BUSREH | 28 |
| „ Kurrachee | 13 | „ Mohemerah | 28 |
| „ Gwadur | 15 | „ Fao | 28 |
| „ Jask | 16 | „ Bushire | 30 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 18 | July 1875. | |
| „ Linga | 20 | „ Baharein | 1 |
| „ Bushire | 22 | „ Linga | 4 |
| „ Fao | 24 | „ Bunder Abbas | 6 |
| „ Mohemerah | 24 | „ Muscat | 8 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 25 | „ Kurrachee | 13 |
| | | Arrive BOMBAY | 16 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wine.) | 3rd Class. (Without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10th JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool Rs. 500
Do Suez „ 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 31st May 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | G. Brooks | 2010 | 400 | 11th—Suez, &c. |
| LOMBARDY | E. M. Gillson | 2723 | 450 | 18th—Southampton. |
| TEHERAN | A. H. Johnson | 2533 | 400 | 25th—Suez, &c. |
| | | | | July. |
| AUSTRALIA | J. Murray | 3648 | 600 | 2nd—Southampton. |
| KASHGAR | G. J. Babot | 2699 | 450 | 9th—Suez, &c. |
| INDUS | N. Stewart | 3478 | 500 | 16th—Southampton. |
| DELHI | G. Lee | 2178 | 400 | 23rd—Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 3128 | 600 | 30th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st May 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st June 1875.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. MALACCA, 594 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., as an Extra Steamer to Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 11th June 1875, at 4 P.M. For Freight apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF THE WRECKED PATAMAREE NILCONPURSAD.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cooly Bunder, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned—

Wrecked of the Patamaree Nilconpursad, Tindal Ameer Syrang, from Rajapoor, near Boree Bunder.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th June 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c:—
A quantity of English printed books.
A quantity of hosiery and millinery.
3 cases white quiltings.
1 bale water twist, No. 23.
200 pieces grey drill.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th June 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of a Gentleman changing his residence and removed for convenience of sale, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c.

This sale is worth the attention of Purchasers, as the things are in good order and are well seasoned and thoroughly reliable.

AUCTION SALE of Lost and unclaimed goods, &c., at Poree Bunder Station.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 10th instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of lost and unclaimed goods, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a large stock of glass fish bowls and basins, crystal glassware of Forget me not stars, and superior electro-plated ware, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz.:—

An invoice consisting of a large stock of fish globes and basins of different sizes, from 12 to 16 diameter.

An invoice of crystal glassware of forget-me-not stars, the same comprising port, claret, champagne and liquor glasses, crystal tumblers ½ pints, soda tumblers, pint and quart decanters.

An invoice of superior electro-plated ware, consisting of tea sets containing 4 pieces, butter and sardine pots with trays, biscuit boxes, cruet frames from 4 to 6 bottles, &c., &c.

The above goods are worth while to have, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Company recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

Also an invoice of American 8 day clocks with alarms.

Sundries consisting of Soaps of various sorts, Waterproof coats, Handkerchiefs &c., &c.,

A quantity of grey coloured piece goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Dhoties, Sarries, &c., 1 case of Orange Shirtings, 9 Bales Grey Printers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th June 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate in the boundaries of the Villages of Arowlee, Dewa, Rabala, Taitowlee, Ghunsowlee, and Toorbhay, containing altogether by admeasurement 219 Acres and 23½ Goontas, in the subdistrict and Zilla Tanna, to be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., at their rooms, No. 18 Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th June 1875, at 3 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, the Mortgagees.

Lot No. 1.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Arowlee, in the subdistrict and Zilla Tanna, bearing survey Numbers 26, 55, 56, 60, 61, 95, 93, 150, 151, and 153 containing altogether by admeasurement 62 Acres and 23 Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax Rs. 71-1-6.

Lot No. 2.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Dewa, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing survey Nos. 56, 17, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 121, 125, 127, 130, 131, 132, 136, 137, 138 and 142 containing altogether by admeasurement 14 Acres and 31½ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 19-9-6.

Lot No. 3.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Rabala, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing survey Nos. 60, 71, 72, 75, 75, 76, 102, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 142, 165, 166, 167, 174, 185, 189, 192, 193, 195, 196 and 197, containing altogether by admeasurement 69 Acres and 38½ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 89-4-3.

Lot No. 4.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Taitowlee, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing survey Nos. 39, 39, 39, 41, 46, 47, 48 and 51, containing altogether by admeasurement 3 Acres and 15½ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 10-11-6.

Lot No. 5.—All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the boundaries of the Village of Gunsowlee, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing Survey Nos. 16, 41, 41, 94, 171, 219, 227, 239 245, 250, 251, 259, 264, 299, 299, 357, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368 369, 370, 372, 374, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390, 391, 393, 419, 356, 283, 285, 287, 289, 298, 314, 315, 320, 321, 337, 341, 342, 343, 344, and 321, containing altogether by admeasurement 50 Acres and 18½ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 71 9-3.

Lot No. 6.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Toorbhay in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna bearing survey Nos. 22, 46 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 67, 73, 74, 7475, 79, 83, 93, 93, 95, 103, 149, 151, 154, 167, 240 and 241, containing altogether by admeasurement 19 Acres and 18 Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 56-13-6.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, solicitors, 5 Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th June 1875.

INK.
PRINTING INKS.
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO., PRINTING INK MAKERS LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.
Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or
STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between MAHOMEDALLY TARAGOON, SERAJDIN MURKIAR, EBRAHIM MEERA SAHIB, ALLA PICHAY ROWTAR and MAHOMED LUBBAY under the NAME and FIRM of MAHOMEDALLY SIRAZDIN and Co. have been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as and from 26th day of April last, and that under the terms of the said Dissolution the Undersigned, Ebrahim Meera Sahib, will COLLECT and RECEIVE all the OUTSTANDING and PAY all the DEBTS of the Partnership.—Dated 8th June 1875.

EBRAHIM MEERA SAHIB.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 15th instant, inclusive, for ERECTING new QUARTERS for a PROVOST SERGEANT at COLABA.

Plans, General Description, Specification and Form of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office and payment by each applicant of Rupees 3.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Defences Office, Mazagon, 8th June 1875.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of
Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF
Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT!
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION ARE
TREACHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS.
*Without danger of internal disorder.*

| | Cash Prices. |
|---|---|
| Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle | Rs. 1 0 |
| Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets | „ 1 0 |
| „ „ Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid | „ 2 0 |
| „ „ Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar | „ 0 10 |
| M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per box | „ 1 4 |

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Iron, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ltd.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS Rs. 13-8; WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS „ 4 8; WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS „ 3-8 — or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.

DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear Rs. 11-0; DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS „ 5-8; DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS „ 3-8 — or Rs. 18-8 the Suit.

EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE-PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Board-ship Wear Rs. 20-0; EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE-PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS „ 5-8; EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE-PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS „ 3-8 — or Rs. 27-8 the Suit.

INVERNESS CAPES.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES Rs. 18 0; WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS „ 5-8; WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS „ 3-8 — Rs. 25 Suit.

EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE-PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES Rs. 25-0; EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE-PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS „ 5-8; EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE-PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS „ 3-8 — Rs. 33 Suit.

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, THE BEST ARTICLE PROCURABLE, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK Rs. 30-0

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH, OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers, Rs. 12-8 to 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON: Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8. ALPACA: Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8. SILK: Rs 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO., 8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, GRANT ROAD, has JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, a consignment of WEDDING REQUISITES, such as FAVOURS, BOQUETS, LACE PAPERS, &c., also richly Ornamented VASES, &c., for Wedding Cakes, for which Orders are solicited.

## BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK.

| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest Material made, will resist the severest weather | Coat | 10 8 | to 13 8 |
| | Entire Suit | 13 8 | to 25 0 |
| Drab, made of the above Material but rather stouter | Coat | 15 0 | to 18 0 |
| | Entire Suit | 20 0 | to 25 0 |
| Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, Inverness Capes, very light | From | 16 8 | to 19 8 |
| The New Military Regulation Capes, Best quality, all sizes | „ | 39 0 | to 45 0 |
| Light Steel same make as above, specially manufactured for us | „ | 39 0 | to 45 0 |

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42 Inches Wide, White, with the Water-proofing between two Cloths | Per Yard | 4 8 |
| 60 Inches Wide, Drab Fine Twill Sheeting | „ „ | 6 8 |
| Sola Helmets—Covered Water-proof, very light and well-ventilated | Each | 10 8 |

UMBRELLAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Brown and Green Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 8 Ribbs | 10 8 to 12 8 |
| Best Brown Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 12 Ribbs | 15 0 to 18 0 |
| Ladies' Brown and Green Twilled Silk | 7 8 to 10 8 |

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE NEW SYSTEM.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchaser receives the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS. Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished 70 0
Frock Coat of same 40 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style 80 0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic 22 0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala each 5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked coating and finished in superior style from 28 0
Vests to Match 6 8

Frock Coat finished in same style 50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture from 25 0
Vests to Match 5 0

TROWSERS.
A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., not to be surpassed from Rs. 10 to 15 0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed 16 8

Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color 25 0

DRILL SUITS.
Best American Drill, very cool 10 0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen 20 0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair 4 8

SHIKAR KIT.
The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back 14 0

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

Rs. as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six 20 0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, Military Fronts and Cuffs six 26 0
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each 6 8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached six 26 0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six 28 0

Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool six 30 0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each 7 0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each 7 8

SLEEPING KIT. Rs. as.
Spun Silk Suit 18 0
Silk and Wool 16 0
Best Wove Flannel 15 0
Striped Cambric 5 0
Oxford Cloth from 5 3

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.
Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
*Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.*

M. BRESLAUER & CO.
ARE THE LARGEST WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CRICKET, BILLIARD, RACKET, ARCHERY, BADMINTON, FOOTBALL AND CROQUET KITS.
Every requisite supplied at a moment's notice.
PRINTED PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

THE GREATEST BOON TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL IS
M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S
NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE
WHICH PRODUCES
ICE IN FIVE MINUTES.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FOR THE HOT SEASON.
GRENADINES and JAPANESE SILKS from 3½ Annas per yard.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS, AT
M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,
PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES,
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.
SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO., General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to
LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Calcutta.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Mr. Kahandas Munchharam, deceased.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.
Bombay, Fort Police Court, 1st June 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ having decided to remain in Bombay for a short time longer, have leased (at great expense) the Bungalow owned by Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, at Grant Road, opposite the Grant Road Railway Bridge, and will commence a series of refined DRAMATIC and DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, for which purpose the co-operation and assistance of Ladies and Gentlemen, who have a penchant for the gentle art, is respectfully and earnestly solicited, and Mrs. D'Arcy Read (*who has had great experience*) will be happy to teach, *and get up* in their parts any Amateurs who feel so disposed.

*At the particular request* of several families of distinction, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read will give one of their *Drawing Room Entertainments* which have gained for them the most flattering eulogium in all parts of the World, of which due notice will be given.

NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES DOWNEY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES DOWNEY, late of Feignmouth, in the County of Devon, in England, Doctor of Medicine, deceased, who died at Feignmouth aforesaid on the 22nd day of October 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 30th day of April and sealed on the 1st day of May 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1875, to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to MARY DOWNEY, Spinster, Sister of the deceased, (the sole Executrix named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator. Dated this 2nd day of June 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Dr. ROBERT WALLACE JAMES (Deceased).

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT WALLACE JAMES, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon Major in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, sometime residing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, North Britain, and thereafter at Aden, in the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, who died at Sea on his passage from India to Scotland on or about the 26th day of February 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the certified copy of the Will and Testament Testamentar annexed) were granted on the Twenty-first and sealed on the 24th day of May, 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, all of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1875, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to Mrs. FRANCES or FANNY CHAPMAN, otherwise BELL and JOHN THOMPSON (two of the Executors named in the General Disposition and Settlement of said Will), having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.

Dated the 28th day of May, 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN.
Proctors.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OF WHICH £200,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH 31, GEORGE STREET.
LONDON 79, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—ALLAN A. MACONOCHIE WELWOOD, Esq., of Meadowbank and Garvock, LL.D.
Deputy-Chairman—JAMES COWAN, Esq., M. P. Edinburgh.
GEORGE CADELL BRUCE, Esq., C. E., Edinburgh.
JAMES FORMAN, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.
DAVID DICKSON, Esq., Wholesale Stationer, Edinburgh.
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THOMAS SPROT, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ARCHD. BURN MURDOCH, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ROBERT TURNBULL, Esq., Edinburgh.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C. A., Edinburgh.
Manager—J. R. CARPHIN, C. A.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Prize of Rs. 8,000 | 4 Prizes of Rs. 100 |
| 1 „ „ 3,000 | 6 „ „ 75 |
| 7 „ „ 1,000 | 10 „ „ 50 |
| 4 „ „ 500 | 11 „ „ 40 |
| 4 „ „ 250 | 11 „ „ 30 |
| 4 „ „ 200 | 14 „ „ 20 |
| 4 „ „ 150 | 20 „ „ 10 |

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

J. NEUBURG, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. ARETUSA, A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

Baron Von Liebig, the celebrated chemist, testifies of the above valuable mineral water as follows:—

"The Chlorides of sodium and magnesium and bromide of magnesium which the bitter water of Friedrichshall contains, places it amongst the most efficacious in Europe, and I regard this spring as a real treasure, whose great value must be recognised by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects."

Other certificates from the most celebrated medical men and Directions for use may be had on application.

Price Rs. 7 per Dozen Bottles.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,
J. NEUBERG.

ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,
Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins. Rs. 7 per single dozen.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine SWISS MILK has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY. For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Principal.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

*NOW READY,*
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

BAILDON'S
MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing Rs. 30 0
„ Ditto with Alarm „ 40 0
„ Hanging „ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Suites | Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500 |
| Gem „ | „ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600 |
| Gold half Suites | „ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150 |
| Gem „ „ | „ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150 |
| Bracelets Chased Gold | „ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200 |
| „ with Gems | „ 100, 130, 150, 200, to 1,000 |
| Earrings, Gold | „ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100 |
| Gem Rings | „ 30, 35, 50, 70, 100 to 1,000 |
| Gold Lockets | „ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150 |
| Gem ditto | „ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500 |
| Necklets, Flexible Bands | „ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250. |

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

EFFERVESCING SALINES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

| | | Cash Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle | | Rs. 0 12 |
| Hibbert's Health giving Saline | ditto | 1 8 |
| Hockin's Seidlitz Powder | ditto | 1 12 and Rs. 3 8 |
| Lamplough's Pyretic Saline | ditto | 1 8 „ 2 12 |

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure
FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per Bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS, LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT, SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ltd.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Rs. 10, Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH JUNE, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but unchanged, sales 10,000 bales.

The receipts at the American ports on Saturday as we surmised, prove to have been erroneously telegraphed, the quantity being 1,000 instead of 11,000, and the exports to Great Britain 12,000 instead of 2,000 bales. Yesterday's New York message advises a decline of ⅛ in Mid-Uplands, but quotes futures ⅛ cent. per lb. higher. The figures to date are as follows:—

| | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three days' receipts | 4,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. | 20,000 | 7,000 | 13,000 |
| Total recpts. since 1st Sept. | 3,491,000 | 3,686,000 | 3,437,000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. | 1,718,000 | 1,717,000 | 1,723,000 |

From Reuter we learn that a partial report for May issued by the Washington Agricultural Bureau states that the growing American Cotton crops is of good average condition, but is about a fortnight backward in consequence of the rains. This may be taken, on the whole, as favourable, and if the reports previously current that the acreage planted is in excess of last year, prove correct, it is not difficult to account for the dulness in Liverpool as the crop reports will now be the leading influence for some time to come.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday there was no change of any description.

The Home Money Market is unquestionably assuming a better appearance. Consols are steadily improving, and we notice a payment of £32,000 into the Bank of England yesterday, which, although insignificant in amount, is nevertheless an indication of the present tendency of the market. The extreme dulness of trade also as shown by the Customs returns for last month, is an additional argument in favour of continued ease in money; and, low as the rate of discount now is, there seems more likelihood of a decline than an advance. Bar Silver to-day are quoted at 55¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened at a slight advance on yesterday's quotations and hardened during the day, until at the close we quote an advance of 1/16d. all round. The only assignable reason for the movement is slightly firmer accounts from Calcutta, as there is certainly nothing here to induce higher rates. On the contrary, the almost entire cessation of Cotton business which has now taken place, should favour a further decline, and unless Silver advances in London, there is no real basis for a higher exchange. We quote to-day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank bills on demand | 1s. 9 13-16 to | 15-32 | per rupee. |
| Do | 6 months' sight | 1s. 9½. 15-16 | „ |
| Credits | 3 do | 1s. 10d. | „ |
| Documents | 3 do | 1s. 9½. to 1-10 1-32 | „ |

On Calcutta there are sellers of demand bills at ⅛ discount, but of 60 days' sight there are buyers but no sellers at ⅛ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather weaker. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half we quote nominally at Rs. 103¾; and Fives and a half at Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET is very steady, but the amount of business doing is still small. The only description in which there is any notable change in values is Spinning and Weaving Companies which are Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share higher all round. Mazagons have recovered to Rs. 740, and Bombay Burmah Trading to Rs. 1,675 per share.

COTTON has shown rather more firmness to day and prices are well maintained at yesterday's level. This, however, is more owing to the fact of dealers having got the greater portion of their stocks into godown now and being consequently less anxious sellers, as, with the exception of completing shipments already in progress, European houses are generally at an end of their operations. The receipts yesterday were 8,759 bales, making 18,582 bales for the four days and bringing up the total for the season to about 10,000 bales in excess of last. Any chance of the out-turn falling short of last season is now entirely at an end, and the absurdity of basing crop estimates on mere rumours, as against legitimate conclusions drawn from the planting and the character of the weather during the growing season, is now very distinctly shown.

FREIGHTS to-day are decidedly quieter. For Steamers rates are still nominally the same, £2 10 to £2-12-6, but the quantity of cargo offering is insignificant.

By sail great firmness is shown for ready ships which we quote at £2 12-6 for Iron, £2-2-6 for Wooden vessels, but to commence now it is difficult to get offers of any kind.

In PIECE GOODS there is absolutely nothing doing from first hands and prices are in every way the same.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value psh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | | Cash Rates p Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 94 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 732½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,200 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 12 nom |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 69 |
| 160,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 112 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 200ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,300 xd |
| 20 | 2000 | 1,100 | 53 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 715 |
| 100 | 50 | all | 15p.ct | Albert Ginning Co | 650 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200 00 | ... | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 166 | 2,000 | 11,000 | 200ps | Apollo Press Co | 3,975 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary | 675 |
| 155 | 5[illegible] | all | 60p.s. | Berar Company (New) | 570 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co | 1,300 |
| 800 | 500 | all | 50p.s | Do New | 350 |
| 1,400 | 250 | all | 6½ p.ct | Broach Cotton Co | 140 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 7½ps. | Carwar Company | 851 |
| 230 | 250 | all | ... | Coconada Press Co | 130 |
| 500 | 1,500 | all | 175ps | Colaba Press Co | 3,800 |
| 500 | 30 | all | Nil | Doollera P. & G. Co. | 200 |
| 852 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,425 |
| 180 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co | 2,000 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 30 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 100 ps | French Press Co | 400 |
| 1150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 ps | Imperial Press Co | 400 |
| 3125 | 400 | 30 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 435 |
| 601 | 2,000 | 500 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf Co Ld | 1,500 |
| 12 | ... | 1,500 | 50 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 1,100 |
| 3.0 | 5,000 | all | 100 ps | Sassoon Press Co | 575 |
| 400 | 5[illegible] | 75 | 135 ps | Scinde Press Co | 555 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 75 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 800 |
| 150 | 8[illegible] | all | 12 p.ct | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | ... | 100ps* | Volkart's United Press Co. | 900 |

* Per share for the half year.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 100* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,325 |
| 500 | 5,000 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,900 |
| 307 | 2,000 | 5 0 | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. C | 1,700 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United | 1,140 |
| 2470 | 150 | 150 | 10* | Broach Mills | 170 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 800 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 100p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,2[illegible]5 |
| 1,500 | 1,25 | all | 100p.s | Fleming S. & W. Co | 1,020 |
| 1,100 | 1,000 | all | 100ps* | Great Eastern | 1,100 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 60p.s | Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 1,025 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100p.s | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,135 |
| ... | ... | 800 | ... | Khandeish Spinning | 1,050 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 975 |
| ... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning | 925 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manockji Petit's | 1,140 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 100ps* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,155 |
| 4,000 | 616 | all | 50ps* | Oriental | 690 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 650 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.s | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,075 |
| 50 | 1,000 | 25 | 31½p.s | Do. do. 1/4 share | 276½ |

* Per share for the half year.

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,210 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 117 |
| 1,750 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 20p.s. | Mazagon Land | 740 |
| 5,000 | 1,400 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 235 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | £20 | 210-8 | 5 p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 248 |
| — | £20 | 168 14 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| — | £20 | 65 7-3 | do. | Ditto | 72 |
| — | £20 | 21 13-1 | do. | Ditto | 32 |
| — | 100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,100 |
| — | £18 | 148-8-10 | do. | Do. New £18 Shares | 220 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1,500 | 240ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,675 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 400 | 500 | 300 | 27p.ct | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 120 |
| 2,150 | 100 | 100 | 8 p.ct | Malabar Company Ld. | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 4 p ct | Mechanics' Build'g Co. | 18 |
| 1,900 | 500 | all | 20 ps. | Treacher & Co | 250 xd |
| ... | 200 | all | 40 ps | [illegible]ing Patent S[illegible]p | 25 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 90 | 19½ | — | Bank of China | 1 |
| — | ... | .. | ... | East India Bank | 1 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 1,160 tons, Captain T. S. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with an original cargo of coals from Liverpool.

THE BARQUE EVA CARVILL, 599 tons, Captain W. Hogg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 29 h), with a cargo of 849 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE MOZAFFER, 437 tons, Captain A. Urquhart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (March 18th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Eva Carvill | Hogg | Liverpool, Dec 29. |
| | Mozaffer | Urquhart | Moulmein, March 18. |

### DEPARTURE.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Sir Charles Napier | Steverson | Kurrachee. |

The Barque Newcastle, to Tuticorin, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 5 hogshead portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 15 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases candles and 1 case cheese, Hiptoola Ahmedbhoy; 2 cases hardware, Abdoolabhoy Fazoolabhoy; 131 bales papers, Volkart Brothers; 13 cases biscuits, H Clason and Co; 3 cases oilmanstores, W Watson & Co; 20 cases oilmanstores, Abdool Currim Heyderbhoy; 11 casks glass vials, Abdool Hoosen Goolam Hoosen; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Bhoymeya Ebram.

Walmer Castle, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s, 103 cases ginger wine, 90 cases rum, 44 cases whiskey, and 8 cases brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bezonjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Richmond, 100 bales cotton, T Namedass; 450 bales cotton, N Manackjee & Co.

Dreadnaught, 59 bales cotton, V Soonderjee; 74 bales cotton, L Hurridass; 83 bales cotton, R Vurjeewandass; 43 bales cotton, A Koobchund; 78 bales cotton, N Morarjee; 57 bales cotton, L Soonderjee; 250 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co.

Phrenologist, 66 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Cumera, 56 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 86 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.

Ashgrove s, 37 bales cotton, J Gangjee.

Gateneu, 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Blenheim s, 100 bales wool, J Vuria; 73 bales wool, M Ramdass; 39 bales cotton, P Tayrsee; 21 bales wool, R Alladinbhoy.

Atalanta s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 50 bales wool, J Vuria; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 42 bales cotton, V Dewsee; 30 bales cotton, N Neusee; 20 bales wool, P Nursee; 25 bales cotton, R Gunshamdass; 45 bales wool, N Begraz.

Trinacria s, 70 bales wool, K Toolseedass and Co; 40 bales wool, B Geerdhur; 2 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co.

Guy Mannering s, 79 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 9 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co; 104 bales cotton, M Poonjaram; 74 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 73 bales cotton, J Pursottum 113 bales cotton, V Megraz; 75 bales cotton, H Geegabhoy; 100 bales cotton, J Vuria; 105 bales cotton, C Nursey; 250 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, N Shapoorjee.

Coromandel s, 51 bales cotton, P Javer; 1 bale cotton, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Megjee 200; bales cotton, N Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 297 bales cotton, B Bhungajee.

Carodoc s, 210 cwts coir yarn, M Nathoo; 50 bales cotton, D Culliangee and Co; 335 bales cotton, R Toolseedas; 115 bales cotton, K Jeeva.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran s, 200 bales cotton, P & O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co; 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 750 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 499½ cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee & Co.

Teheran s, 40 bags coffee and 2 cases cardamoms, P & O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 16 bundles E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 511 pieces E teeth' N J Peerbhoy.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longtitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East, Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

| Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.— | May—June—1875. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31st | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th |
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | 29·723 | ·735 | ·686 | ·654 | ·609 | ·579 | ·592 |
| Temperature of the Air | 86·8 | 87·2 | 87·2 | 87·8 | 87·7 | 87·8 | 88·1 |
| Wet-bulb Thermometer | 79·9 | 79·6 | 80·0 | 80·4 | 80·5 | 80·8 | 80·6 |
| Dew Point | 77·6 | 77·1 | 77·5 | 77·9 | 78·1 | 78·5 | 78·1 |
| Relative Humidity of Air | 0·743 | ·722 | ·733 | ·730 | ·736 | ·744 | ·730 |
| Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 5·6 | 4·6 | 2·0 | 1·2 | 2·4 | 2·8 | 4·4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day | 93·9 | 90·6 | 90·6 | 91·4 | 91·8 | 92·3 | 92·1 |
| Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. | 83·6 | 83·9 | 83·2 | 83·6 | 83·0 | 83·1 | 83·5 |
| General Direction of Wind | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Movement in 24 hours | 333 | 292 | 255 | 223 | 212 | 272 | 251 |
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 |

(a) W, WNW, NW, WNW.
(b) W, NW, WNW, W, WNW, W.
(c) W, WNW, W.
(d) WNW, W, WSW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW.
(f) SW, WSW, SW.
(g) WSW, SW, WSW.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Ebden, Captain, Bombay 23rd Regt N L I, on duty, from——.

JUNE 7.

Day, Captain, Bombay, 1/6th R A, on duty, from———.
Clements, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 8.

Bond, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Trench, Captain, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on duty from Sholapore
Walter, Sub Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 8.

Trench, Captain, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on duty, to Mhow.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*Gazette, of India* June 5.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr W A Billings made over, and Mr J Robinson received, charge of the office of Controller of P W Accounts, Central India, on the afternoon of the 7th May 1875.

T E Gordon, C S I, Comdt, Meywar Bheel Corps, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him in Notification No. 1147/66M, dated 6th May 1875, on the 15th May 1875.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr G L Fleming, 4th grade Probationary Asst Surveyor, attached to the N E Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 28th May 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With the sanction of the Govt of India P W Dept, Mr H Bull Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieut Green-street, R E, on privilege leave.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The twelve months' furlough in India granted in Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 614 of the 20th Nov 1874, to Mr A J Bell, Ex-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Engr Est under the Director of State Railways is commuted into sixteen months and twenty days' leave on medical certificate.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, is granted eighty-three days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from July 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F N Gutersloh, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, with effect from July 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F E Robertson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rehtee Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from July 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr L H C Armstrong, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will hold charge of the Rehtee Division during Mr Robertson's absence.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E J Newville, Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Controller, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself of the subsidiary leave sanctioned in Notification No 43 of 27th April last, from the 8th inst.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H F Storey, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Chenab Section, is allowed thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from afternoon of 24th May 1875.

Mr J Conder, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Ravee Section to the office of Engr-in-C, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May, 1875.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to the Notification No 88, dated 10th May 1875, of the Director of State Railways, the services of Mr T H Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, were dispensed with on the 24th idem.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th May 1875.

Mr Clarke availed himself of the leave on the forenoon of the same date.

With reference to Director of State Railways' No 83, dated 7th May 1875, granting Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, twenty months' furlough and thirty days' subsidiary leave, that Officer left this Survey on the forenoon of the 1st May 1875.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr Arthur Hullah, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1875.

Mr J Ovens, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1875.

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Punjab Government Gazette,* June 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr D G Barkley, Depy Comr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1875.

Maj C Beadon, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Jullundur, during Mr Barkley's absence on leave.

In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No 1186, dated 23rd March 1875, Mr J G Silcock, Asst Comr, is re-transferred from the Delhi to the Sirsa district.

Mr A Anderson, Asst Comr, Fazilka, from the Sirsa to the Kangra district.

In *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No 2047, dated 19th May 1875, granting privilege leave to the Reverend S H Beamish, Chaplain of Jullundur, for ninety-one days, read sixty-one days.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 26th April, vice Col Tronson:—

Maj O Menzies from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Capt J S Tait to be Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police.

[NOTE—Capt Tait will retain his present position in the Gradation List.]

Mr J McAndrew from Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police to be a Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade.

Capt L H Tucker from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr S Stone from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr C A G Plowden from the 1st grade, 1st class, of Asst Dist Supts of Police to the 4th grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr C Brown from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Mr F A Kelly from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Mr D N Turnbull from the 4th to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Mr G A St Barbe Browne from the 3rd grade of the 2nd class to the 4th grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 12th April 1875, appointing Surg Maj J R Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regt, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff with effect from the 6th inst, the date of the arrival of the head-quarters at Abbottabad.

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 23rd April 1875, appointing Surgn W E B Ittersby to the medical charge of the Pesha ar Mountain Battery and Troop 2nd Punjab Cavalry, vice Surgn-Maj S Macker ich proceeding on furlough.

Dalhousie Station Order, dated 14th April 1875, appointing Asst Apothecary A C Campbell to the charge of the Lock Hospital from the 21st Feb 1875, the date on which Apothecary W F Brown proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 1st Apr l 1875, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe on medical certificate of Lt and Adjt C B Norman:—

Capt W C Ramsden, Qr Mr, to Officiate as Adjt.

Lt C H M Smith, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

Lt C H M Smith, Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt during the absence of Capt W C Ramsden at the garrison course, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

5th Goorkhas—Regtl Order, dated 17th May 1875, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Col P F Gardiner on leave to Kashmir:—

Capt W H Unwin, 1st Wing Subn and Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Col P F Gardiner on leave, or until further orders.

Capt J M Sym, Qr Mr, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the period Capt W H Unwin shall officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Capt L R Battye, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt J M Sym shall officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.*

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman*, Calcutta:)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FIRTH—June 6th, at Bombay, on Sunday, the wife of Lewis Edwin Firth, of the Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MIDDLETON—May 18th, at Broach, the wife of R. T. Middleton, Esq., Superintendent of Bridges, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—PARTRIDGE—June 7th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Revd. G. C. Reynell, Thomas F. Ward, to Miss Annie M. Partridge.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—June 1st, at Umballa, the wife of T. A. Cox, District Engineer, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.

JEFFRIES—June 3rd, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. E. Jeffries, Forest Department, of a daughter.

LEES—June 2nd, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARGILL—June 3rd, at Landour, Lucy, the beloved wife of Sydney Cargill, Esq., 55th Regiment, aged 22 years.

MOFFATT—May 31st, at Naini Tal, Lizzie, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major J. E. Moffatt, 14th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

THERE seems now to be very little chance of a peaceful issue to Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to the Court of Mandalay. The news of the ostentatiously cordial and honourable reception given by the King of Burma to the Chinese General and Governor of Momein, who is responsible for the attack made on Colonel Browne's Expedition, has exhausted the forbearance even of the authorities at Simla. It is long since the Government of India gave any sign of being animated by a warlike spirit, and the King of Burma has no doubt traded on the evident reluctance of his powerful neighbour to engage in any contest that could possibly be avoided. He had a signal proof given him some years ago of the anxiety of our Government not to be dragged into fresh disputes with Burma when Major Sladen was removed from the post of Resident at Mandalay because he had made himself personally disagreeable to the King by speaking his mind a little too plainly. From that time His Majesty has set no bounds to his presumption. He has sent embassies to various European States to negotiate treaties of friendship, and has done all that the King of an inland State can do to provide himself with arms and foreign workmen, so that he may be ready for another war with the Power which holds possession of the seaboard provinces which once formed part of his dominions, and of which he still considers himself the lawful Sovereign. His belief in British inactivity, and in what he might accomplish by the mere force of audacity, must have latterly been greatly strengthened by the ruthless extermination of the Panthays, who in their rebellion against the Chinese had the vain support of the sympathy of many influential English officials; and His Majesty's European friends probably assured him that, if he too were only daring enough, the English would be sure to give way. The Boundary Question raised by the attempts of the Burmese to reduce the independent Karens to subjection would possibly have been settled as the King of Burma wished, if the Duke of Argyll had not fortunately been succeeded at the India Office by a statesman who has always taken a special interest in projects for opening commercial intercourse between British Burma and the inland provinces of China; and His Majesty seems to have suddenly discovered last year, to his intense annoyance, that he was no longer to be allowed to have his own way. With true barbarian insolence, however, he would not take warning in time and abandon the attitude of distrust and defiance he had chosen to assume with regard to the British Government. In the negotiations which on two previous occasions ended in war with Burma, nothing was more striking than the tenacity with which the Burmese clung to their own opinions and asserted them in the haughtiest and most offensive manner even up to the very latest moment; and the present King has shown the characteristic stubbornness and self-confidence of his race and family in refusing to come to terms about the Boundary Question with the Government of India, and counting upon the willingness of this Government to sacrifice its interest in the matter for the sake of peace.

How this dispute, had it been left to stand alone, would have ended, it is not now necessary to inquire; for the King of Burma has, by his reception of General Leeseetahee, committed an outrage which the British Government can only resent and punish in one way. It has been suspected for some months past that the King was a party to the treacherous attack which this General ordered to be made on Colonel Browne's party while they were proceeding with a Burmese escort from Bamo towards the frontier of Yunnan; and, by welcoming Leeseetahee as a friend, His Majesty has now openly proclaimed himself an accomplice. Explanations will still of course be demanded from the King, before war is declared; but we are utterly at a loss to imagine how such conduct can be explained or excused. The Chinese authorities on the frontier must have been acting in concert with, and probably at the instigation of, the Court of Mandalay in their endeavours to frustrate by any and every means those attempts of the English to create a trade between Yunnan and Rangoon which the King of Burma has, till within the last few weeks, constantly professed that he did his utmost to encourage. If this be the true state of the case, it is clear that hostilities have already begun without any declaration of war. The allies of Burma and China struck the first blow by murdering Mr. Margary and forcing Colonel Browne's exploring party to retreat; and nothing now remains for the Government of India but to show its assailants the power of the enemy whom they have thus wantonly provoked.

When war is declared, it may be expected that the English forces will make short work of the Burmese, whose favourite mode of fighting behind stockades will be of little avail against an artillery which from a safe distance can shell them out of any position. Our troops will, probably, advance at once on the capital, and, when Mandalay is taken, we hope that no false sense of shame at the possibility of being accused of lust of territory will prevent the Government of India from putting an end to the Alompra dynasty and annexing Upper Burma to the British Empire. We have too many protected princes already to look after in India; and it would be a grievous political blunder to restore the King of Burma to his throne with liberty to plot for the next twenty years perhaps against his too generous conquerors. As the King has shown himself determined to have war, let him perish by a righteous doom. These shortlived Oriental dynasties, which are incarnations of lust, cruelty, ignorance, and anarchy, merit no better fate than extinction; and every honest man ought to rejoice when there is one fewer of them left to vex mankind. What evil have the English sought to do in Burma that the King should have tried to injure them? Their only object has been to enrich the people of Indo-China by the development of trade along a great natural highway. There is the Irrawaddy navigable for 700 miles to Bamo, whence there is a land journey of only 150 miles to the Chinese frontier. All that the English asked the King to do was to let them have access by this route to the interior provinces of a country with which England is at peace. As His Majesty has chosen to reject all the reasonable and polite requests made to him not to oppose the English in this matter, and as he will not move out of the way of his own accord but insists on barring it against us, he must be made to stand aside. Our only fear is that, having once fairly opened the road, the English Government will, from a foolish deference for the self-styled friends of humanity, allowed it to be closed again. It is extremely probable, that as regards other than commercial considerations, the conquest of Upper Burma may be immediately profitable to England. For, unless the Chinese Government renders full satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary, that crime must be avenged by English arms; and it would be very desirable that, instead of attacking the seaport towns on the Eastern Coast—which are guiltless of offence—in order to bring the Mandarins to their senses, England should be able to send an expedition into Yunnan to trace out and punish the criminals in their own homes. The annexation of Upper Burma would place the south western provinces of China at the mercy of such an expedition, would secure for England a commanding position on the south-west frontier equivalent to that already held by Russia on the north-west, and would give our country a controlling influence over the policy of the Chinese Government which all her victories on the Eastern Coast would alone never secure to her. On political and military, therefore, as well as commercial grounds, it is most undesirable to have an independent inland State between British Burma and the Chinese frontier, and the British Government which neglects the splendid opportunity the folly of the King of Burma has given it to destroy his kingdom will be guilty of the crime of *lèse nation*.

## OPENING OF THE SASSOON DOCK.

A SHORT time ago we described the Sassoon Floating Dock, and mentioned that it would soon be ready for practical operations. We therefore need not again describe the dock in detail, but it gives us considerable pleasure now to record that it has been formally opened, and that thus a very important event in the commercial annals of Bombay has taken place. Yesterday forenoon Messrs. David Sassoon intimated to a few friends that the steamer Caradoc, of about 1,000 tons (register), about 170 feet long, and 30 feet beam, would be taken into the new dock, and that as this would be the first ship floated into a dock in Bombay, the occasion would be one of considerable interest. About two o'clock was fixed as a favourable time for the entry of the Caradoc, the tide being then at high water, and accordingly at that time a number of gentlemen had assembled on Messrs. Sassoon's foreshore estate at Colaba. We observed Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Edward Sassoon, Mr. E. Moses, and Mr. Solomon (all of Messrs. Sassoon's firm), Mr. Donald Graham (of Graham & Co's), Mr. Taylor (Messrs. Lawrence & Co.), Captain Henry (Agent P. and O. Co.), Mr. F. D. Parker (P. and O. Co.), Captain Robertson (Superintendent of the Dockyard), Captain Hewett (Dock Master), Mr. Forde (C. E.), Mr. Corke, &c. All the visitors admired the view from the estate—in front the beautiful harbour, with a decidedly monsoonish look, water dirty and swelling and breaking into white-headed threatening looking waves, the distant hills, and the shipping standing out in plain relief against the clouded sky; behind and around, the dock itself, the press-house, from which many bales of cotton were being carried by shouting coolies, the warehouses, and the roads, all covered either, with spectators or half-naked labourers staggering under burdens. Flags of all nations were placed at different parts of the estate. A little way from the mouth of the dock lay the Caradoc, decorated with a line of bunting reaching from her bow to the top of the highest mast and thence to the stern. At ten minutes to two Mr. Hill, who was well-known in Bombay for many years as a careful pilot, and who has now been appointed Messrs. Sassoon's Dock-master, thought the most favourable time had arrived for the entry of the steamer, and on the signal being given the Caradoc came steaming slowly towards the gate, which she passed safely and neatly through, notwithstanding the existence of a considerable swell at the mouth of the dock, and that the breadth of the gate-way (only about forty feet) seemed to those who were standing near to render it very doubtful whether she could pass into the basin without touching the walls on either side. Of course there was no fear of her touching the bottom, there being nearly 22 feet of water above the sill. In a few minutes, she was with the aid of powerful hawsers hauled up in the middle of the dock, the smooth surface of the water in which contrasted with the troubled appearance of the harbour. She was then slowly hauled round with her head facing south and fixed to the western side of the dock; and though this operation was performed with perfect safety, it was not done without the usual accompaniment of shouting, running about, and excitement generally which our readers probably remember as being the usual effects of berthing a steamers When all was over the dockyard official proceeded to close the dock gates, and after the latter had come together with a bump several times and bounded back again, an iron ring was at length slipped over a projection on the top of each of the halves of the gate, and then they consented to remain tightly closed, and to yield but slightly to the dashes which the waves outside made repeatedly, apparently in order to reach the smooth waters on the bosom of which the Caradoc was serenely resting. Messrs Sassoon's guests then proceeded to a little raised wooden house fixed on the breast-work of the dock, and here they were regaled with a champagne luncheon. After the company had finished luncheon Mr. Donald Graham asked the company to charge their glasses, which being done, he proceeded to propose success to the new Sassoon Dock. He had been in Bombay for five or six years past, he said, during which time he had heard a great deal about docks on the Elphinstone estate and docks on the Moody Bay estate; but for a great part of the time Messrs. Sassoon had been quietly working at a dock of their own, and here at last it was *au fait accompli*. He heartily hoped that Messrs. Sassoon would have a mete reward for the enterprise they had displayed. "Success to the Sassoon Dock" was then drunk with great heartiness. Mr. Gubbay, in responding, acknowledged the compliment which his guests had paid his firm, and thanked them for wishing the dock success. Captain Henry then begged to propose a toast. It would never do on such an occasion to forget the engineer who had constructed the dock Mr. Forde had had to labour with tremendous difficulties, the ignorance of the natives—who had never seen a floating dock, and therefore had very little notion of what it was like, something like the German philosopher's abstract idea of a camel, an animal he had never seen—being such that Mr. Forde himself had had to do almost everything connected with the construction of the dock; but here at last he had surmounted all difficulties, and to him belonged the credit of having constructed the first floating dock in India. This was no small honour to achieve, and the company showed their appreciation of the fact by the heartiness with which they responded to the toast so genially proposed by Captain Henry. Mr. Forde then rose and thanked his audience for remembering him. Turning to Captain Henry he said he suspected that the reason why the dock had been carried so quickly to a successful conclusion was because he had so few Boards to consult; after performing which playful sally at the expense of Governmental machinery and public companies, he again thanked the company and resumed his seat amid applause. Towards the close of the little entertainment, Mr. Fraser Hore and Mr. Gumpert arrived, and tendered their congratulations to Mr. Gubbay. The company then separated, well pleased that Messrs. Sassoon had at last shown the people of Bombay how to master the problem of erecting a wet dock without having had previously a decade of expensive controversy on the subject. We may add that Mr. Shackell will have charge of the new dock, and that Mr. Pirrie has been appointed his assistant.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 21ST MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour this morning at about 2 with the English Mails of the 21st May on board. She left Suez on the 28th ult. and Aden on the 2nd inst. at 3 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

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| Surg A Adams. | Capt Morris' ayah. |
| Capt MacDougall's 2 ayahs. | Mrs Staples' ayah. |
| Lieut Adye. | Miss E Nettleton. |
| Mr A Greenup. | Mr Peebles. |
| Mrs Mallaby. | Mrs Hobson's native male servant. |
| Mrs Boyes, three children and son. | Lieut Anderson. |
| Mrs Adamson's ayah. | Mrs Jenkins' ayah. |
| Master Mayhew | Mrs Prinsep's ayah. |
| Mr W C Black's ayah. | Mrs Turner's ayah. |
| Col Drury's ayah. | Revd P Hughes' ayah. |

FROM VENICE.

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| Mr W Jacob. | Capt J W Macdougall. |

FROM BRINDISI.

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| Capt Daniell. | Capt Jervise. |
| Lieut D W K Barr. | Mr S Pudumjee. |

FROM ADEN.

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| Mr Pestonjee Dinshaw. | Mr Eduljee. |
| Mr Abedee and 1 friend. | 11 Natives and 3 women. |

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 21.)

THE Carlists have been bombarding the town of Guetaria, and have inflicted much damage. They have since abandoned the attack.

The Alabama Commission at Washington are now busily engaged in hearing arguments for claims.

The Governor-General of Canada has sailed for England.

The Italian Senate has granted 1000,000 francs a year in perpetuity to Garibaldi.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral for a few weeks.

A jury has given a verdict for damages against the Grand Junction Canal Company, in connection with the explosion on the Regent's Canal last October

The Arctic expedition is expected to sail in a few days. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the ships at Portsmouth to-day.

Mr. Grant Duff has been addressing his constituents, and has given an account of his recent visit to India.

The House of Commons met last evening after the Whitsuntide recess. Colonel Jervis called attention to the unsatisfactory relations between the War Office and the Indian Department as regards British troops serving in India, and moved a resolution, to which Mr. Hardy made a brief reply, assuring the House from his own experience that the War and Indian Offices worked most harmoniously. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, General Shute, and Sir H. Havelock made some observations, and the motion was ultimately negatived

The recent movement by the Council of the Oxford University, as regards the Indian Civil Service, has caused much discussion in the public journals.

An important Paper on the "Russian Advances in Central Asia," has just been read at the Society of Arts.

It is now reported that the Prince of Wales will proceed to India in the Serapis troopship, and that the Duke of Sutherland will accompany him.

The weather has been all that could be desired for the Whitsuntide holidays, and the working classes were out in many thousands everywhere. The railways and the publicans have reaped a rich harvest as a consequence. In several cases the traffic completely baffled the railway authorities.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Earl of Ranfurly; Lord Mackenzie; Sir Eardley G. C. Eardley, Bart.; J. Grant, late Ben. C. S.; W. H. Gore-Langton, late M. P.; the Hon. D. Mackenzie; Com. C. Crowly, R. N.; T. Shepherd, late E. I. C. S.; Lady Wrey; Mr. Dudley Baxter.

## THE NEW WATER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I verily believe that I have fairly answered by anticipation the objections of your correspondent "Progress" in my letter in to-day's issue which immediately follows his own. The only thing I now care to say about the proposed Bombay Water Company is, that as the Bombay water-works is an accomplished fact, every doubt and difficulty having been removed, the Company simply desire to walk into the possession of an inheritance purchased by toil and patience, by money and skill, by the people of Bombay. Can anybody say that the proposed Company would run any risk by taking over the works? The works are in great part prepared, the income is assured, they have only to go in and win. Can anybody tell how many lacs of rupees, in salaries alone, the people have paid for all we have and know of Vehar, Toolsee, Tansa, &c. &c.? And shall we surrender all this to men whose only claim is the possession of capital that the Corporation certainly does not want?

One word, Sir, in answer to "Progress" regarding "English capitalists embarking in useful enterprize in India," and his suggestion that we should "hail with pleasure" their readiness to invest their capital in this country in public works. To this I would say the kind of works makes all the difference. Does "Progress" suppose that if a company of English capitalists were to organize a Manilla Rope Company with the view of hanging us all because we were "such fools," that it would be our duty to prepare our necks for the operation? That would be "Progress."—Yours, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 7th June.

P. S.—If "Progress" will recommend the proposed Water Company to embark their capital in Tansa, and it should by and bye turn out that the people of Bombay were in want of more water, he may be sure that we will buy it from the Company at a fair rate.

## "DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Batta indeed for the officers and men of the Baroda force. A civilian Government giving anything to the military, wah! wah! *Of course* the civilians will get their 10 and 20 rupees a day as they did during the *riots*, but the officers and men who had to live for nearly a *month* in stables and slums got nothing, although they were not permitted to go to their homes for their meals, and had to get them from the neighbouring hotels, and thus as it were to keep up two establishments. No; Governors and Chiefs pocket their own swag and care little for those who are bearing the burden and heat of the day, and I can fancy I hear them say over their cool simpkin, Batta for the military—no, not if I knows it!

7th June. SNOOKS!!

## UNCONSCIOUS IMITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The frequency with which Major Walsh, in his letter describing how he would receive the Prince of Wales, uses exclamations of surprise at the pictures sketched forth by his own genius—such as, "this would be grand," "the effect would now be grand," "this would be an imposing sight," and so on—reminds me of simple-minded heroes whom you are doubtless acquainted with. I refer to the Walrus and the Carpenter in the story-book, "Through the Looking-glass."

> The Walrus and the Carpenter
> Were walking close at hand;
> They wept like anything to see
> Such quantities of sand:
> 'If this were only cleared away,'
> They said, 'it *would* be grand!'

Scandalous people might say that Major Walsh resembles the Walrus and the Carpenter in other qualities than their simple impulsive natures—that, for instance, he has as great an eye to the oysters of public and princely admiration as the Walrus and his friend had to the poor little oysters whom they induced to go out with them for a walk on the seabeach previous to committing one of the greatest breaches of faith ever perpetrated—viz., opening and swallowing the unsophisticated oysters. But I have no sympathy with these scandalous people, who would probably impute motives to the most disinterested patriot that ever lived.

TWEEDLEDUM.

## PROPOSED PENSION RULES FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to say another word regarding the proposed pension rules for the officers and servants of the Municipality? And at the same time inform "G" that in the London Metropolitan Police Force (numbering about 9,000 of all ranks), those who voluntarily resign the service and those who are dismissed from it are both coupled together and forfeit all their past contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund. These contributions are deducted from the pay of all ranks, and it is not optional to the men or officers to contribute to the fund. All must, and do so. As for refunding all deductions and granting a bonus besides to persons hereafter resigning the municipal service, such a course is quite out of the question. I believe it is true that some of the municipal servants decidedly object to this particular rule; but there are discontents and malcontents in every service. There is a deep feeling of gratitude felt towards those who have matured the scheme. For when sanctioned by the Corporation—as no doubt they will be—an old and faithful servant on his retirement will not have to depend on the interest of friends, or the inclination of the then governing body, for his bread during the remaining few years of his life. It is a significant fact that since the rules have been drawn up and so far passed, so well framed have they been considered, that other Municipalities and a large banking establishment have applied for copies of them, with a view to the adoption of similar rules for their own servants.

8th June FIZ GIG.

## ENGLISH AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

> Tilken handed stroke a nettle
> And it stings you for your pains:
> Grasp it like a man of mettle
> And it soft as silk remains.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure "An Indian's" letter in your issue of the 2nd, in which is attempted to be pointed out the difference between the native and English characters. I do not concur thoroughly with the views expressed in a rather timid manner by your correspondent, but as a further incentive to the discussion of a subject of such vital importance as the one in question, I would give expression to certain opinions and experiences of mine, which may be taken for what they may be worth in the eyes of that portion of the public, both European and native, who can lay any claim to being called "true men." Native character, in its various phases, has been with me a life-long study, and being a Parsee myself, I have had every opportunity to form a true opinion of native, and particularly Parsee character in general. You Europeans can never be in a position to know our inner lives, and unless you know us in the way we know one another, you cannot be considered competent to form a true estimate as to our qualifications, as true and honorable men. When our people come in contact with you, they always take care to appear in their holiday or saintly appearance, and hence you are deprived of a fair opportunity for judging them and their true character. It is with extreme pain I write, but still write I must in a truthful and manly spirit with a view to improve our moral which have of late sadly deteriorated indeed. There are so many points for discussion involved in the letter of "An Indian," that I cannot discuss all of them in the way I should like to do; but so far as the general bearings of the question at issue are concerned, I am fully prepared to support your correspondent's assertion about the intellectual and moral superiority of the British—a nation that has succeeded in making the whole world conscientiously believe that so far as the nobleness of humanity is concerned, they are the first nation on the face of the earth—a position for which the natives of India will have to wait for a long, long while if not for ever. I tell you without any mock affectation that as a community we are sadly deficient in a sense of truth and justice—the two most indispensable elements in the formation of a noble character—and this deficiency is daily seen and experienced amongst our people by those who mix with us in our inner lives. So much is our sense of morality deadened, that a man with eyes sharp and mind clear enough to see into these delinquencies would very soon find out that now-a-days we have gradually drifted into the habit of uttering truth only in unguarded moments and on occasions when truth is sure to make us succeed in the object pursued.

"Has education done nothing for the natives?" is a question very often asked by high-souled Europeans, who have at heart the true happiness of us benighted Indians. In reply to this apt question, I would point to certain undisputed facts daily seen and deplored by genuine patriots—not the Brummagem patriots named casually in your above named correspondent's letter. The first thing an *educated* young Parsee does, as soon as he is out of College or school, is to become a renegade to his religion, and to the moral and social laws enjoined therein. And why? Simply because the enjoinments are *troublesome* in being carried out. Beginning a Godless life in the way indicated above they very soon throw off all other social obligations under the name of "Soodhara," or reform How ridiculous in the eyes of the few (alas so very few) true men amongst the Hindoos and Parsees, appear the efforts of these would-be reformers, and real deformers, to assume false colours and try to deceive people by specious and false arguments as to the effects their so-called education and civilization have had upon them As an instance of reform, fancy a Parsee gentleman (if there is one, in the true sense of the word as understood by the English), perhaps connected with the Alexandra School for Parsee Girls (where the future Parsee ladies are to be intellectually nurtured and developed) talking big about the benefits of English education and manners being disseminated amongst the *ignorant Parsees* and setting such a bad example in his own house by way of language towards and treatment of the female inmates of his family, as the veriest blackguard in the back slums of London would feel ashamed of. This language would no doubt be deemed exaggerated by you, because such hypocrisy cannot be tolerated for a moment in English society; but hypocrisy of one sort or another is the one principal element in our native character, around which all the minor vices thrive and flourish.

You guileless Europeans very often pay us the mistaken compliment of saying "Oh, of all the races of India the Parsees are the most anglicised." When you say that, you believe that we are your equals (or at least striving to be so), in your notions of such high moral attributes as truth, sense of justice, moral courage, independence of spirit, &c., &c.; but nothing of the kind. Our would-be reformers would not—perhaps could not—go beyond imitating the Europeans in their dress and other such trifles.

As to other reforms, particularly in the way of Parsee female reform, such as appear to be taken notice of in the papers every now and then, we know what we do know about them, and the less said about them the better. My advice to the pseudo-reformers of Parsee female manners and customs is to learn first from their European *tutors* and friends the art of cultivating the affections of their wives and sisters and other female relatives, without breach of good manners, and then try, to the best of their abilities, to profit by the lessons they have got in a quiet and unsensational manner, and thus open the way for leading a truly happy domestic life, which is considerably more valuable and precious than the mere bringing out their young wives as painted dolls before the gaze of the public, in their broughams and landaus at the band-stand and other such places, to be "flirted" with by other young Parsees.

I repeat again let Parsee ladies have their full enjoyment of all the good things of this life; let their affections be cultivated and cherished in a domestic and decent way, but don't for the sake of goodness make puppet-shows of them simply to elicit from the Europeans (who are at the same time laughing in their sleeves at your impudence) the (misunderstood on their part) compliment of Parsee ladies being anglicised, and all that sort of nonsense. Be anglicised by all means, but not outwardly and flippantly.

Whilst reading this random letter for the purpose of deciding whether it is to appear in your paper or to be thrown into your waste-paper basket, you will perhaps ask yourself, can all this be true? To which I have to answer that you will find all this not in the least exaggerated, if you were to know us and our inner lives. All these blots on our character have simply escaped public discussion hitherto, on account of hypocrisy and flunkeyism being the order of the day amongst our people. We have not the moral courage or the independence of spirit to see ourselves and our acts in their true light and try to eradicate our faults in a manly way by first acknowledging them, and then rooting them out thoroughly. I must have quite exhausted your patience by this time by this long yarn, but I assure you I have not said all that I have had to say on the subject of Parsee morals. I would have said a good deal more, especially about our want of truthfulness and justice, which the Parsees (both educated and uneducated) of the present day care so little about, but I would wait to see how this letter is received by you, Perhaps it is more strongly worded than you might think necessary, but I have acted on the maxim of "a desperate remedy for a desperate disease."

TRUTH.

# BOMBAY.

DRUNKENNESS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, twelve low-caste natives were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for this offence.

ASSAULT.—Chima Bhickoo having pleaded guilty to assaulting Luximon Janoo, was fined Rs. 7 with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—For this offence Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined Ragoo Janoo Rs. 6, he having cruelly ill-treated his animals, by driving them while in an unfit state.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract steamers for the Coast will in this and the next two weeks leave on Saturday instead of on Thursday. The mails will be closed at the usual hour.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 5th June, was 47 feet 2-tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 3-tenths.

J. H. RICHMOND, ALIAS STURGES.—This man—the charges against whom will be fresh in the memory of the public—was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

ANOTHER NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Abbas Shumsoodeen Tyabjee, a brother of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee who lately arrived from England, was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ismael Ahmed Khan was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having been found in possession of a quantity of cotton, valued one rupee, reasonably suspected to have been stolen by him.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—Nowrojee Burjorjee was fined Rs. 50 yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Constable Burns, for having sold a pint bottle of brandy between sunset and sunrise, in his shop at Bhendy Bazaar, in contravention of his license.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Bates, a vagrant who was recently committed to jail for a fortnight, for having absented himself from the Government Workhouse without leave, was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, his term of imprisonment having expired. His Worship directed him to be sent back to the Workhouse.

BLANCHARD v. THE "TIMES OF INDIA."—Late yesterday afternoon, the action for damages filed by Mr. Sydney Laman Blanchard against the proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper was called on before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Neither of the two counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Purcell and Inverarity, was present. Mr. Latham said he had been requested by Mr. Inverarity to apply for a short postponement. The case was accordingly postponed until to-morrow, to come on after a part-heard case.

BREACH OF TRUST.—An information was laid yesterday morning before Mr. P. Ryan, by Sudoo Bhicknath against a goldsmith named Govindnath, to whom he had—ten months ago—entrusted five tolas of gold, eight tolas of silver and Rs. 10 in cash, for the purpose of having them made into ornaments. Since that time the accused had not returned either the property entrusted to him, or the ornaments he was to have made. From information he had received the plaintiff was led to believe that the accused intended to leave Bombay. His Worship ordered a warrant for his arrest to be issued.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held in the Secretariat on Monday, the 7th instant. From the report of the Committee of Management it appears that the fund has made satisfactory progress during the year 1874-75. The capital which was Rs. 2,57,297-9-3 last year, is now Rs. 2,95,270-6-0. The number of subscribers has increased from 222 to 254. Six widows were added to the Pension List during the year; the total number receiving pensions is now 32, the amount payable being Rs. 824-10 per mensem. One new member has been admitted to the Life Assurance Branch. On the other hand two have died. It was resolved at the meeting to establish a Children's Branch, and a Committee has been appointed to draw up a scheme. It would be well if all Heads of Departments impressed upon their subordinates the necessity of taking advantage of the existence of this fund.

MAHABLESHWAR.—We learn by a letter from Mahableshwar that the day for His Excellency the Governor's departure from there as not has yet been fixed. There is no rain at Mahableshwar; dense drifting fog in the evenings, with no other indication of the monsoon.—*Deccan Herald*, June 7.

COLONEL DEANE.—Colonel Deane, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, left for England by the last mail steamer from Bombay, to assume command of his regiment, and bring it out to India the next trooping season. Colonel Deane left Mahableshwar on the 2nd instant, and proceeded to Bombay via Poona.—*Id.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—His Excellency the Governor's band marched from Mahableshwar on the 5th inst. *en route* to Ganesh Khind. During the monsoon visitors to the Sir Jamsetjee Bund Gardens will have the pleasure of amusing themselves with the sweet music of this splendid band. Last year this band played at the Bund Gardens on every Thursday afternoon.—*Id.*

A TRAVELLER who arrived last night from Sattara tells us that yesterday, on reaching Sooroll, about one o'clock, there was a heavy rain storm raging in the direction of Sattara and around the Paunchgunny Hills, and that by the time he reached the Sherwell Bridge the storm which had continued along the Bhore descended, and meeting a counter one from the direction of Poorundhur, burst and for a couple of hours it rained with great force in torrents flooding the whole country, and that in some places, especially between the 18 and 20 mile stones of Poona, the road in some places was a couple of feet under water.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—A heavy dust-storm passed over the station on Sunday afternoon. Dense clouds were piled up in a south-east direction and it thundered a good deal, but towards evening only a few drops of rain fell. Yesterday the clouds passed off, with thunder from the north-west towards the south-east and rain, we think, fell on the Sholapoor road. During the day it is very warm, and since Saturday the nights are close. Every one is anxiously looking out for a shower to cool the atmosphere. Rain is falling on the ghauts and in the vicinity of Poona, but not in our station. Before the new moon, heavy rain was predicted, but there is no rain as yet.—*Id.*

AFTER giving a number of "last" performances which, I should think, has never been exceeded before, the Parsee Dramatic Troupe are really to give their last performance this evening. The success which has attended them since the termination of their engagement with Dave Carson must appear to that enterprising caterer for the public amusement a conclusive proof of what has been so long apparent to others, *viz.* that luck has turned against him. The Orchestral Society, who give their third concert to-night, will now be left the sole aspirants for that public patronage which they so eminently deserve.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, June 5.

## MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, some discussion took place on a notice of motion given by Dr. Blaney to the effect that the Council proceed at once to consider the proposal submitted to the Secretary of State for India to grant a concession of the Bombay Water Works to a public company. After speaking at considerable length on the subject, Dr. Blaney proposed, seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate to Government the fear of the Town Council that a proposal had been made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to grant a concession of the Bombay Water Works to a public company, and to request that, if Government have received any intimation of such a proposal, His Excellency in Council will graciously be pleased to place a copy of the papers at the disposal of the Town Council for their early consideration."

All the other members of the Council were of opinion that it was premature to express any opinion whatever about the merits of a scheme which was not before the Council, and after a little discussion, Dr. Blaney's proposal was altered and passed in the following amended form:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate to Government that the Town Council have learned from the local press that a proposal has been made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to grant a concession of the Bombay Water Works to a public company, and to suggest that, when Government are placed in possession of any papers connected with the application, His Excellency in Council will graciously be pleased to place a copy of the papers at the disposal of the Town Council for their consideration."

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther 80. Fall of rain 2 inches.

CARWAR, 8th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., 1 to 3, Ther. 84, Bar. 29 84. Fall of rain 1 inch 99 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th June, 4-25 P.M.—Weather squally with rain, wind S. W., Ther max. 83, min. 74, W. B. 80, Bar. 29-70. Fall of rain 1 inch 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind moderate S. W., Ther. 96, Bar. 29-72.

VINGORLA, 8th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, Ther. 90. Fall of rain 62 cents.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. Kemp & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PARLIAMENTARY.
## THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, in replying to a question on the subject of the Nizam's Railway Loan, stated that, although the Loan was not illegal, the Indian Government would not be responsible for the payment of the money guaranteed, nor would the Imperial Government interfere to enforce it.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats irregular.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 92⅞

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 103¾

Bar Silver .................. 55¾

The sum of £32,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

A partial report for the month of May issued by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington states that the Cotton Crop is of good average condition, but is about a fortnight backward in consequence of the rains.

Arrival—St. George.

MERCANTILE STATISTICS.

The British Exports for the month of May amounted to £18,250,000, showing a decrease of £3,000,000. The Imports for the same month are £32,375,000.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 8TH JUNE.

Mail Steamer Golconda, from Australia, arrived.

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The only fact that has succeeded in being established beyond dispute with regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales is that the E. I. Railway Company is about to construct a special carriage for his use, and that accommodation will be provided for a suite of twelve.

It has been stated lately that Mr. Robert Knight, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Government, is about to sever his connection with that office. Under instructions from the Supreme Government, we (*Pioneer*) understand Mr. Knight will be allowed the option of voluntary resignation.

The *Friend of India*, in an article about Baroda, says:—"The Proclamation announcing the deposition of Mulharrao Gaekwar for misgovernment is, as every one must see, an emphatic condemnation of Lord Northbrook's proceedings in disgracing Colonel Phayre, and in placing the Gaekwar on his trial instead of deposing him at once."

It is rumoured that certain changes are in contemplation in connection with the *personnel* of the Nizam's Government. The Nawab Mukkaram-oo-dowlah Bahadoor, the present Revenue Minister, is to be appinted as a sort of deputy to Sir Salar Jung, the Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadoor, who is now Minister for Public Works and Education, to be Revenue Minister, and the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor (a brother-in-law of Sir Salar Jung) to succeed the latter as Minister for Public Works and Education. The appointment of an assistant to Sir Salar Jung has been probably rendered necessary by the increasing work of the Government which is too much for one man to cope with successfully.

The *Friend of India*:—"The trial of Mulharrao.—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 2nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule."

HYDERABAD (Deccan), we are informed, will soon have a Sanitarium of its own to boast of—the Anantagherry Hills, lying to the west of the city, and within a few miles of the Gungawaram station on the Nizam's State Railway, being the place selected for this purpose. The climate of these hills is stated to be excellent during the cold season and the temperature during the hot months very much below what it is in Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung, we believe, intends making these hills his summer retreat in future, and an engineer officer of the P. W. D. is now engaged in surveying them with a view to fix upon the best site for a palace and other buildings which the Nizam's Government intend erecting on the hills.

We read in the last number of the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* that the result of Derby lotteries in former years has generally confirmed the truth of the proverb that to him that hath shall be given, and from him who hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath. This, however, has not been the case this year, the winner of the big prize in the biggest sweep being a poor railway clerk, who bought his ticket with the last five rupees remaining of his monthly salary. "By the bye," adds the writer of the *Week*, "I omitted to mention in my last *Week* that the excitement in Calcutta during the last few hours that the Metropolitan Derby Sweep remained open was so great, and the crowd of applicants for tickets so unruly, that the Secretary was obliged to call in the aid of the police to prevent his office being carried by storm; while as it was, I believe, the doors were broken open."

The *Friend of India* pats Mr. Grant Duff on the back for saying that Bombay is, and will be more and more to all this part of the world what Ephesus or Alexandria were to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean in the days of the Roman Empire. "We," says the *Friend*, "have been telling the world this for a good many years past. It is a very curious fact that Bombay is as nearly as possible geographically the centre of the old world, and is plainly marked out as the future capital of Asia. Its curious position is well worth a half-hour's study over a good map. Calcutta will never be more than the capital of India. Bombay a generation or two hence will be the capital, not of Asia only, but of the old world." What can the *Friend* mean by "the old world?" Does he intend it to include Europe as well as Asia? And does he seriously believe that Bombay will soon supersede London?

"CARO," in *Oriental Figaro*, demands "another description of satisfaction":—"We imagine that no one who comprehends the filthy and libellous allusions contained in the letter signed 'An Englishman' which was published in the *Indian Daily News* of the 1st instant, will be at all surprised to hear that Caro has resented the aspersions upon his character by calling for an apology and retractation from his detractor; failing which, the latter will, probably, have to justify his accusations in a Court of Justice. Caro wishes it to be known that it was with extreme reluctance that he has had to threaten an appeal to the law to vindicate himself against what he considers a gross and unprovoked insult, and that if he could have induced the person signing himself 'An Englishman,' to have given him another description of satisfaction, he would have abandoned recourse to a legal remedy for the redress he seeks."

DURING the thirty years from 1843 to 1873 the trade of Ceylon increased from Rs. 1,14,03,480 to Rs. 11,02,76,620, a very large increase in thirty years' time. For the year 1874 there was a falling off, however. The total value of the trade was Rs. 9,15,15,241 against Rs. 10,02,76,621 in 1873. This decrease is accounted for by the shortness of the crops in that year and the decreased exportation that took place. The decrease in the value of the coffee exported in 1874, as compared with 1873, amounted to more than one crore of rupees. Tea exports are very small in Ceylon but they increase largely. In 1873 their value was Rs. 58 only, but the next year they were valued at Rs. 1,100. The export of Cinchona was valued at Rs. 25,278, showing a falling off of Rs. 7,000, compared with 1873. When the breakwater at Colombo is finished it is expected that steamers will coal there instead of at Aden or Madras as they will be able to bring the ships alongside for the purpose.

*Oriental Figaro*:—"The Trial and Deposition of Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulharrao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last Commission of Enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native States. Although the recommendations of General Meade's Commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulharrao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet. The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late Commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 8th May were 7,344, the number in the previous week being 7,312. Amritsar is the only district in which the death rate is particularly high, *viz.*, 28 per mille per annum. The increase of mortality in that district is probably due to the gradual development of small-pox. In the week ending 24th of April 1875, 4 deaths from the disease were registered, in the following week 10, and in the week under review 24 deaths. It is probable that other deaths due to the same disease have been registered under other heads. It is to be regretted that Hindus not unfrequently conceal the existence of small-pox in their families. It is worthy of note that the great city of Amritsar has not had a single case of small pox. Its remarkable exemption from the disease is surely due to the excellent arrangements made by the Municipal Committee for bringing vaccination within the reach of all classes. The total deaths from small-pox in the Province were 611, of which number 413 occurred in the districts south of the Sutlej. The districts north of the Sutlej, except Peshawar, continue comparatively free from the disease, though scattered cases occur in almost every district. In the small town of Kurali, in the Umballa district, there were 22 small-pox deaths in the week, and in the little hamlet of Chumon in the Ludhiana district, there were 6 deaths in the week. Among the large towns, Peshawar continues conspicuous for excessive small-pox mortality; there were 34 deaths from small pox in the week in that city. Ludhiana, Bhiwani, Delhi and Rewari are also suffering severely. There were 366 male and 341 female births registered.

THE area over which the auriferous and quartz reefs extend on the Malabar District is of considerable extent, so that the Alpha Gold Company, which is about to commence crushing operations for the production of gold from the Wynaad, has more points than the one selected on which to try its luck. Forty-two years have passed since the attention of the Madras Government was called to the existence of gold on the Nilgiri mountains and the result of this revival of interest in these regions is that the Geological Survey of India has been examining the country, and in doing so the discovery was made that the area was too extensive for a full report of the whole district to be made. The survey was confined to South-East Wynaad and more particularly to Dayvallah, the spot which the Alpha Gold Mining Company has chosen for prosecuting a search for gold. The Malabar District has been famous for gold from time immemorial, and the natives have been in the habit of washing for it in the alluvium, surface soils, and river sands, and they have also dug down for it and excavated the quartz leaders. Some of the coffee planters of the Wynaad who had lived in Australia thought that if a company with proper machinery for the purpose were started, the yield of gold would be equal to one ounce of gold to a ton of quartz. The gold obtained from the reefs is of a pale colour, that from the leaders and washings is generally yellow, and from the surface washings nearly always of a good yellow colour. From assays that have been made from 90 to 93 per cent. of pure gold has been extracted, the remainder being made up of silver and copper. But this is not so rich as some that was obtained in 1831 from the Malabar low-country which varied from 94·53 to 99·32 in the percentage of pure gold. The fineness or touch of the ore is inferior to that of Australia, but it compares favourably with Californian reef gold. The yield of gold is reckoned to be about 7 pennyweights per ton of stone, whilst the cost of labour is about 5 annas a day. The value of Wynaad reef gold, when compared with the mint standard of £3 17-10½d. is about Rs. 36 12-2 per ounce troy, which is, of course, somewhat lower than the mercantile rate. Seven pennyweights, or the outturn of 1 ton of stone, would then be worth Rs. 12-13-10, which would leave a balance of Rs. 4-2-8 on every ton crushed, even if the high Australian rate, where labour is manifestly much more costly than it can be in Wynaad, were ever attained. It is also estimated that with machinery and modern appliances, the reefs would pay if only 3dwts. of gold were got always from the ton of quartz. So that, apparently the prospects of gold-washing in the Wynaad are not unfavourable.

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. BHIMJEE HURRIDAS.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement until the 13th July next on the ground that negotiations of some sort were going on. The case was adjourned accordingly.

ABDOOLA BIN ALLYSAHEB V. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement of the hearing until the 20th July next. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the application was granted.

VUSSUNJEE PURSHOTUM V. ANUNDJEE GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, asked that the hearing be postponed till the 6th July next on the ground that the plaintiff had died since filing the plaint. His widow had applied for letters of administration, which would be issued to her in about a week. The application was not opposed and was granted.

THAVURDAS KHIMCHUND V. LALCHUND MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement on the ground that both the defendants were dead. They died about ten months ago, but the plaintiff had hitherto failed to ascertain who were their representatives. The case was adjourned until further order.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Fazullabhoy Heptoolabhoy v. Chandabhoy Moolla Noordin. The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Byramjee Dadabhoy. The same Bank v. Cowasjee Byramjee Colah.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MOTILAL GUNGARAM.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule and admitted the debt. A decree was passed for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,800, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent until payment, with a stay of execution.

THE SAME BANK V. CRUSHNANATH BALCRUSHNA.

There was no appearance for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and said he had obtained his discharge in the Insolvent Debtors' Court from the present debt, which was admitted in his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for defendant by default.

Mr Starling then said, in consequence of what fell from his Lordship, he was instructed to appear for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship said he had already passed judgment; and that the plaintiffs ought to have instructed counsel before the case was called out.

Mr. Starling said it was not deemed necessary to engage counsel, because the debt was admitted in defendant's schedule. The learned counsel asked that the case be simply dismissed instead of a verdict by default being entered.

The defendant, who had gone out of the Court, was brought back, when he objected to the suit being simply dismissed on the ground that plaintiffs might file another suit against him.

Mr. Starling said defendant had already got his discharge; and further that plaintiffs would not bring a fresh suit.

The suit was thereupon dismissed by consent.

THE SAME BANK V. BAPOOJEE CURSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.

Mr. Purcell appeared for the Bank. The defendant admitted the debt and produced an extract from his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,300 with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent., with a stay of execution.

THE SAME BANK V. BHAIDAS JUMNADAS.

Mr. Starling appeared for the Bank. The defendant produced a petition for the assistance in this case of the Paupers' Attorney, and said that he never signed the deed of the Bank, and that he was a minor attending a school when the Bank was started. He was told to produce witnesses as to age and the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE SAME BANK V. CULLIANJEE RUTTONJEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover calls; and the claim being proved, the Court gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 2,800, with interest at the same rate as in the other cases and costs.

COOVERJEE EDULJEE V. TRUCKUR JUGGA LUDHA AND ANOTHER.

The parties appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover the balance due on a signed and adjusted account. A decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 1,466, with interest and costs.

# INDIAN EXTRACTS.

## THE RECENT AGRARIAN DISTURBANCES IN THE POONA DISTRICTS.

WE have had occasion to notice from time to time during the past six or eight months the occurrence of serious outrages that have been committed against the money-lending classes in many villages of the Poona Collectorate, more particularly in the Mawal, Khed, Poorundhur, and Bheemthury talookas—those in the last named being the most recent. These outrages have led to the commission of crimes of the most heinous description, including murder, dacoity or gang robbery, fire-raising, house-breaking, and in fact almost every offence against person and property punishable by the Indian Penal Code, and although both judges and magistrates have done all in their power, by inflicting the heaviest punishments the law awards, to put a stop to this state of things, it is only in the more serious offences that there has recently been any abatement. The peculiarity of this unpleasant state of matters is, that these outrages have hitherto been, and still are, directed against the class of money-lenders—Marwarrees and village Bunnias—who furnish the ryots with the means of paying their revenue instalments to Government, and cultivating their lands, at most exorbitant rates of interest, which in the long run usually results in the utter ruin of the unlucky borrowers. As our readers are probably aware, there are no usury laws in India, and as the Civil Courts consider themselves bound to decree any amount whatever its conditions, that may be included in a properly stamped bond produced by the creditor of the hapless ryot who has fallen into the Marwarree's clutches, it may easily be conceived how swiftly and certainly that man's ruin may be brought about, and how sure it is that it is only a mere matter of time when the whole of the property of the debtor becomes the prey of the creditor. Then again, the unwise provisions of our Civil Code leave no discretion in the hands of our native judicial officers as to the execution of their decrees, and any village Shylock may insist upon the instant recovery, by legal process, of the amount of his award, claim by the attachment of his debtor's property to the uttermost farthing he possesses, which is enforced by the harshest and most irritating processes of law that it is possible for human ingenuity to conceive. When we add to this that the Revenue Settlements recently made by the Survey officers, and approved of by Government, have in many instances been suddenly doubled and even trebled without the slightest previous warning being given to the people, is it at all wonderful that the miserable men who suffer by this state of the law should be discontented with their lot, and seeing no hope of extricating themselves from the impending ruin, in many cases become as desperate as hopeless, and conclude their career by setting the law at defiance, and committing offences which they would never otherwise have dreamt of. The causes of the present discontent in the Poona Collectorate are threefold—the oppressive action of the Civil Courts; the extortions—upheld by these Courts under the forms of law—of the village Banians; and the recently increased land assessment. The ryots are, generally speaking, a very right judging people, and they well know who is their real enemy and persecutor—*i.e.*, the village Shylock! They would be perfectly willing to pay the increased taxation without a murmur—if they possibly could do so; but it is a difficult process to extract blood from a stone, or to "tak the breeks aff a Hielandman."—Now, it appears to us that nothing could be more easy than to remove all this trouble and discontent by the enactment of a good usury law that should make it impossible to realise more than a reasonable rate of interest upon money lent, and to give to all Subordinate Native Judges the same discretionary powers in respect to the execution of their decrees as is now given to the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes, which latter should be introduced into every district of the Presidency, and their powers extended to suits for Rs. 1,000 with authority to decide cases up to that amount, wherein the consideration is the mortgage of land or the produce of standing crops thereon. That something must be done, and that quickly, to prevent the present discontent among the ryots from becoming general wherever the extortion of the Bunnias are felt, and the irritation caused by the increased land tax rises to the surface. The most recent demonstrations amongst the rural population are intended for the punishment of the village Banians by the destruction of their account books thrashing them cruelly when they protest too loudly against this mode of procedure, and generally to inflict as much annoyance and do as much mischief to these harpies as it is possible. It of course unfortunately happens that a few honest men of this class suffer for the sins committed by the rogues and scum of their community, but so far are they as we have been enabled to learn, that in the generality of cases it is only the rogues who get the worst of it.

Much praise is due to Mr. Norman, the Collector, Mr. G. C. Macpherson, Second Assistant Collector, and Capt. Portman, the District Superintendent of Police at Poona, for the vigorous and excellent measures they have taken for redressing the grievances of which the ryots complain, and for punishing those who have taken advantage of the prevailing excitement amongst the people in the villages to commit offences. It also affords us additional satisfaction to be able to say that in all the recent cases decided by Mr. Norman and Mr. Macpherson justice has been tempered with mercy, and we feel certain that these gentlemen will leave nothing undone to prevent the spreading of the discontent that has been for some weeks past causing serious alarm in the neighbouring districts.—*Deccan Herald*, June 7.

## SANATARIA FOR THE FAMILIES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE wish to call the attention of our readers, more especially the military portion, to the letter from our able correspondent Teucer, which we publish to-day. In it he sketches briefly his proposed suggestions for raising funds to build sanataria for the families of British soldiers in India. We can add nothing to strengthen the force of the arguments which he has on various occasions employed in our columns to advocate the immediate establishment of these sanataria. No Englishman in India, who has seen anything of the internal economy of an Indian military station in the hot weather, can turn a deaf ear to his proposals. Of the eighteen or twenty thousand boys and girls, children of British soldiers, who have died in India since the Mutiny, we are within the mark in asserting that ten thousand of them were victims of the climate, and that under different conditions they might have been alive at this moment. The magnitude of this slaughter of the innocents which has been and is still going on around us will—if the silent suffering of the parents is not a sufficiently powerful appeal—draw forth from Englishmen in India and England, and from the Government, the most liberal support for a scheme which promises to remove this gratuitous suffering. It ought especially to be remembered that the appeal is on behalf of those who, whilst ready to give their lives in defending the honour of Britain in India, are unable of themselves to make the necessary arrangements and precautions to secure the health and prolong the lives of their wives and children.

I propose to treat this subject in a somewhat discursive way, and before entering into particulars, to apologise for putting my own opinions so prominently forward. I hoped, but scarcely believed, that I would meet with such general and generous help, as that which has been accorded me. It appears that a misfortune which colonial service in India entails, and which had only lately been brought home to me, had been remarked, pondered over, and received the sympathy of men (and I may say of ladies also) who have been much longer and more intimately conected with the troubles of our country people than I have been. I had, it appears, touched a chord which awoke the kindliest of all charity; and while now pressing the case more and more before public notice, I trust I may be pardoned for doing so when the kindness and assistance of those who are fitter than I for the duty are about to take the direction of the charity from my hands. In all modesty I feel proud and happy that it has been my privilege to awaken the general and generous help which those so much in need are about to receive.

We who are in a position to send those most dear to us to a haven of health when sickness falls upon them can somewhat understand the feeling which an impossibility of doing so would call forth. We may have seen a beloved one taken before us, and have watched the last hours of one very dear; but think what an accumulation of grief (I will not say anger also) would have been called forth had we known that recovery was possible and yet denied. But, countrymen, this is what is going on before and among us. The wife who has watched, lived, and sorrowed over the weakness of the husband; the child whose merry prattle and simple, loving ways has endeared it to the father—these are now sickening, fading and dying. You and I can help them, and we know that a great and generous Government will extend to them that help which it has never withheld from a noble cause. It is folly to call upon Jupiter to assist if we do not put a shoulder to the wheel ourselves. And we are putting it: believe me that our Jupiter, who expended so much for a foreign race in the famine, will be no niggard when her own children cry for bread. They had the crumbs, for there were many to share, but the children shall not want. We are here on duty, standing sentries over the greatest treasure of the British crown, and we have reason to believe that our attention from the front will not be allowed to be distracted by moanings from behind. The difficulties, however, which have to be surmounted are considerable, and these I will enumerate:—

*1st.*—Funds for the completion of sanataria.

*2nd.*—Situations where these can be built.

*3rd.*—Income for their maintenance.

*4th.*—Rules for their proper government.

Now, as regards the first difficulty I take it that as in all matters there must be a commencement, so also must there be in this. The institutions cannot start complete from the hill sides bursting into vigorous working order without much time and thought being employed over them; and so if the funds cannot be obtained at once for a full and perfect system of institutions, they may yet be fairly hoped to come in by degrees as required. As I have before mentioned, there is sufficient to commence with, and, if Government doubles the private donations, enough to complete one of the sanataria at least. If a committee was formed in each military station with chaplains as members, the help of the army at large might be depended on; and the collection in churches throughout India on one day only would amount to thousands of rupees.

*2nd.*—*Situations for Sanataria.* These should be in the immediate vicinity of the present hill depots. By this means, existing roads, ration supplies, and medical assistance might be made use of, and the chief superintendence would form part of the duties of the present commandant. As the regiments which are to benefit lie cantoned from Peshawur to Fort William, such places as Murree, D[illegible], Kasauli, Naini Tal, and Darjeeling naturally [illegible] themselves as desirable *locales.*

*3rd.*—*Income for the [illegible] of these sanataria.* The expenses of main[illegible]re,—the repair of buildings and the necessary [illegible] establishments for water and conservancy. The [illegible] of these expenses might be to a great extent [illegible] by having water laid on by pipes or aqueducts [illegible] central spot; but the charges for conservancy [illegible] be met otherwise, and I do not hesitate to recommend that a portion of the family allowance granted by Government be employed for the purpose by a charge for rentage, in proportion to the pay of the soldier: say, Rs. 3 from sergeants, Rs. 2 from corporals, and Rs. 1 for each private, per mensem. As regards cooking and washing, I consider that in a climate similar to England, the soldier and his wife can perform these duties equally well, and the sooner "dhobies" and "bobarchies" are dismissed from the hill depots the better.

*4th.*—*Government and Superintendence.* This might be carried out by the present commandant through a married officer, many of whom would gladly accept the charge for the benefit of change to the hills.

So much for these institutions themselves; but that schools should be attached for the better education of the children is apparent, as also that these schools should be for the soldiers' children only, and be worked on the same principles as regimental schools, except that trades be taught when possible. Until these family sanataria be sufficiently extensive, the occupants might be chosen from regiments according to the amount of donation and subscriptions; a fixed sum allowing the nomination of a woman or child.

It may not be generally known that Sir Francis FitzWygram, lately in command of the XVth Hussars, placed £10,000 at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of sheltering the families of the soldiers of the British Cavalry in the hills. This sum is, I believe, actually in Lord Napier's hands, and the munificent donor must be anxious to see his wishes taking form towards actual completion. This assistance is, however, only towards one branch of the service,—the one in which the gallant officer served with such credit and loved so dearly. I hope, however, that we may not be tied down by any feelings to give help to any one isolated corps or service, but be Catholic in our charity to all who belong to the army of England. Sir Francis FitzWygram doubtless thought it wisest to help a portion thoroughly than all a little. But there is no reason why all should not be succoured.

I fear that these views may be deemed very "general," but I purposely have made them so, for I feel that I am unequal to the task of entering into the thousand and one nice points which present themselves under each heading. If I am not too presumptuous I would urge that committees at the different stations send in proceedings of their deliberations to his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, who would soon put such a spirit into the undertaking that before he hands over the reins of command he will [illegible] one of the greatest boons to the British army i[illegible] in a fair way to a successful completion.

[illegible]UCER.

## THE NAGA HILLS EXPEDITION,

THE Government of India has published the correspondence relating to the operations recently carried out in the Naga Hills, and accompanying it is the following letter from Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department to Major-General F. Roberts, C. B., V. C, R. A., Quartermaster General.

I am desired to acknowledge your letter No. 2289, "Field Operations," dated 18th May 1875, forwarding the reports of the Column, which under Colonel J. M. Nuttall, C. B., recently operated in the Naga Hills.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council shares in the appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the excellent services rendered by Colonel Nuttall and those under his command during an expedition which presented physical difficulties of no ordinary nature. It was, His Excellency in Council considers, admirably planned and conducted throughout, and cannot fail to have an excellent effect.

3. I am to request that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to cause the thanks of the Government of India to be conveyed to Colonel Nuttall, 44th Native Infantry, for his excellent arrangements and for the complete manner in which, while exacting due reparation and punishment for the murderous attack upon the survey party, he carried out the intention of Government that no improper spirit of revenge should be allowed to prevail.

4. The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction that Colonel Nuttall bears testimony to the excellent service rendered by the several officers named in his despatch, and I am to request that, under the orders of His Excellency, the thanks of the Government of India may be communicated to them.

5. The recognition by the Government of the essential services rendered to the expedition by Captain Butler, who has well sustained his previous reputation as a Political Officer, will be communicated to him through the Civil Department of the Government.

6. His Excellency in Council considers that the conduct of the native troops, and especially their discipline under great provocation, are highly creditable to them, and the same remark applies to the detachment of police that accompanied the force.

7. I am further to request that Brigadier-General Stafford may be thanked for the creditable promptitude with which he detached the necessary troops, with transport complete, from the Dufflà Field Force under his command, and prevented the occurrence of any delay when despatch was so important.

8. This correspondence, together with a copy of Colonel Nuttall's despatch, will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

## A FEW NATIVE PECULIARITIES.

BY AN OBSERVER OF HUMAN NATURE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

EVERY one knows that the Hindoo worships and reverences the cow, ox, calf, and yet there are no people so cruel to the poor ox, twisting its tail until it is broken at every joint, jobbing a sharp goad into its flanks thrashing it within an inch of its life. At last the poor animal succumbs to this horrid treatment and falls down, never more to rise; it is thrashed, kicked, beaten with a heavy bamboo, a fire is lighted under it, but it is of no use, so it is left on the side of the road to die. In a short time the ravens pick out one of its eyes, the crows have worked a raw on its back, and are eating it up alive,—you come past and out of mercy put a ball through its head with your pistol or gun. In five minutes the whole country is up, crying out that "sacrilege has been committed," "an ox slain," "a heinous offence." A man comes up and claims fifty rupees for the loss of his bullock, and in a few days you get an elegant communication, with writing on it, as if a big spider had fallen into the ink pot and then run all over the paper with various black blotches of ink, intended as a seal of office on which just two letters are legible. This document is signed by some European Magistrate, who, we suppose, tries to emulate the natives as much as possible, for his signature is never by any chance legible, great pains and trouble evidently having been taken by the said officer to make it difficult. This document means that you have to appear before the Magistrate to answer for the death of the poor cow!

We pass on to another peculiarity. The natives of the lower classes have the power of sitting on the smallest possible space a human being could be contained in, frequently eight persons contrive to sit in an Ekka, we ought to say in, and about it. This quaint contrivance is the gig of India, has no traces, a wooden axletree, and is about 2 feet 8 inches square, say a yard. On this space eight natives, including women, sit, and perform journeys of often 40 miles, apparently very comfortably, and much to their own satisfaction.

Natives are very fond of being shaved, and we have never seen one even attempt to shave himself. The razor is an instrument two inches long, three broad, very thick, but tolerably sharp. The place very often selected to perform this rather critical operation is on the top of a high wall, where, perched like a couple of monkeys, the barber commences spudding up the hair much in the same way as one does thistles in England, yet with all this, he never cuts the skin, except when he uses an English razor.

The native of India possesses great curiosity, and seldom does a new arrival come into a station without his knowing in a surprising short time name, rank, business, why he has come, whence from, &c., including who he married and a variety of other exceedingly interesting facts. This is all found out from the habits they have of asking the servants, who all beat the English domestic in gossiping a hundredfold.

Natives always speak simultaneously, plaintiff and defendant both talk at the same time, witnesses on both sides begin together, and great trouble is expended by Judges in checking this. Whether it is their anxiety to get a hearing or to talk down their opponent we do not know, but they are exceedingly loquacious, and so inveterate is this habit, that the plaintiff in a case will often answer the question put to defendant and *vice versa*, and very often it has been remarked that the truth is unintentionally let out at these times.

Forty men will be collected to remove a log of wood from a cart, the whole forty commence to jabber, every one suggesting to his neighbour what ought to be done, but never doing it himself. All this is continued with a vast amount of groans, grunts, exhortations, encouraging cries, bravos, bravissimos, &c., and frequent calls on the name of the Deity. If one was not to see them, but only heard the noise, it might be imagined some very valiant deed was being done, or hard fighting going on.

From the fact of natives being so much in the open air, and their custom of talking or hallooing to one another a mile off, their voices are very loud and harsh. When a native unaccustomed to in-door work comes into a room or office, he commences with a voice of sufficient power to be heard 200 yards off.

We are obliged to consider the mind of the lower class of native in a torpid state, in fact very little removed from the animal, his stomach being full, he is able to go to sleep at any time in a few seconds. The conversation of two of the common class of natives is almost always about money, or price of food. Of course this is, and always must be, an all-absorbing topic with poor people, but in England, Germany, &c. money is not always the only subject of conversation with the poorer classes.

The lower classes, the servants to the Europeans, are all steeped in debt everlasting. Their system is to open a banking account with a native banker, or money lender, who advances them money at the rate of 75 per cent., and when once in his books they seldom get out, and thus they become slaves for life, all the poor wretch's pay goes into the hands of this Harpy, who doles out one or two rupees when wanted.

Their simply idiotic customs of spending so much money on their marriages is the occasion of their ruin. A frightful burden is imposed on the father of a family of daughters.

The expenditure of £50 on those occasions by a man whose pay is 10 shillings a month, may give an idea of the state of all family men, hence the cause for female infanticide. A girl is the ruin of her family, the unfortunate father is bound hand and foot, body and soul, to the money lender, by the absurd custom of spending so much money on a marriage. They acknowledge they would be delighted if they could pay less, and often say they wish Government would order it to be so, but they have not the slightest idea, or the energy to do any thing towards helping themselves to shake off this most intolerable burden.

Some sell their daughters, and women are bought, sold, exchanged, and treated in India as so many animals, like horses, cattle, in spite of all our elaborate rules, laws and regulations.

A great deal has been said of the gentlemanly manners of the upper classes. One great advantage a native has, is his power of never showing the least wonder or excitement upon seeing the most wonderful things. He is also not usually nervous. This characteristic gives a great dignity of manner, but his behaviour when contrasted with the European standard is not very high.

He eats until he can eat no longer, takes no heed of his females, they don't eat with him, therefore he has not to think of them. Women have little or no softening influence upon him, and to the European his manners are gross and offensive in the extreme.

A native has a wonderful difficulty in parting with money. A Hindoo will higgle over one anna for an hour, prefers paying odd bits of a sum, likes paying the money through the hands of another person, in fact cannot bear doing anything in a straightforward manner, that will not admit of a pretext for a dispute. They love a dispute most dearly, and numbers come into our courts and flatly deny a claim, which they have acknowledged to numbers outside the court, and produce a dozen witnesses to prove payment of the money, &c., and again acknowledge they owe the money when before their own friends. They think that perhaps they may get off some of the interest, some of the costs, so beautifully absurd are all our courts of law, which favour to the utmost deceit, fraud, prevarication, false witnesses, perjury and lying.

We have mentioned the absolute unconsciousness of the value of time among most natives. The Railway has taught them a little, and opened their eyes. There is no doubt the natives in the vicinity of a Railway are not so stupid and become sharper. But we have often seen a native curled up in his rounded sheet, kicked up by a policeman, and asked who and what he was, &c. The man says he has been waiting for the train to go to some place, he is told it has past an hour ago. He tells the policeman to wake him up to-morrow when the train comes in again, says, "Oh brother, it was my fate to fall asleep, what can I do? I can't stop the fire devil. Oh wont I get thrashed by my master for not coming to-day." He then pounds up some dry leaves in a little stone mortar, mixes some water with it and drinks the same. This is "bhang," or hemp extract. He then rolls himself up in his counterpane, and we suppose his brother the policeman will wake him in time.

It is almost an impossibility to get a straight answer from any native, rich or poor; from their continued subjection to other powers they have become so servile and abject, that they generally, when they fear one (*i. e.* they respect), try to give an answer which they think will please the asker. For example we talk to a respectable farmer about his land, and he though knowing you have nothing to do with the *taces* or revenue, having elicited from him that water is procurable at 12 feet below the surface, you say to him "you wont suffer from want of water here, your crops look flourishing;" "Almighty Lord of the Universe, we have plenty of water;" then we hear him say *sotto voce* to some of the native subordinates, "we have not had a drop of rain for four months, the crops are not at all good," and so on.

The native agriculturist has just about as much idea of distance as he has of time. Ask a number of men at different intervals the distance a certain town is off, the answers will be very conflicting, and will depend on the various distances the men may have come. Some will say 10 miles, the next 5, the next 15, then 2 miles, and very often when you can see the town you are bound for they will inform you it is a great way off, several koss.

So much for the lower and uncivilized classes of natives.

The native thrown with the European studies character wonderfully for his own advantage, he humours, the little weakness, takes advantage of our temper, finds out our soft points, flatters our self-esteem, works upon our feelings, tries to ingratiate himself into our confidence, only and solely for his own especial benefit.

Much has been said about education and elevating the native character. With all their alleged inability to live an honest, good life themselves, they still admire a really good man, be he black or white, but we do not exactly understand what it is they do admire. The native, worshipped, beloved, respected and feared the late Colonel Nicholson, more than hardly any other European ever was, so much so that some became Fakeers for him, considering him their Gooroo, and on his death more than one destroyed themselves; they considered him an Avatar of the Deity. What was it they admired, what was it they saw in him different to other men? What was it that made them burn lights over his tomb to his memory? until unwisely stopped by the clergyman of the place, because it daubed the white marble with the oil.

It certainly was not his kindness to the natives, for he was most severe to them, it was not his affable manners, it was not for his consideration for them. It may have been that they admired his dauntless courage, his justice, his perfect knowledge of their character, and his true estimate of their worth. We have often asked but have as yet got no intelligible answer: but it would be well if we did study what it was in this man's character which had such effect on the native mind; what it was that made them pay almost divine honors to the Feringee, who died the death of a warrior far away from his island Home, fighting against his very admirer's kith and kin. Some have said it was, because he feared not responsibility; he behaved to them as their ancient emperors were believed to have behaved to their subjects; he lived in a time when deeds were done in India, somewhat resembling those we hear of in the times of the emperors.

The Asiatic does not value kindness alone, he puts it down to weakness or fear. This the English at home will not, cannot understand. Every concession given is considered to be actuated by fear. Stern justice is what the Asiatic admires. Our treating them, or rather trying to treat them in the same way as our European subjects, giving them the same statutes and benefits is a laughable absurdity, of which no men are more capable of taking advantage than the natives.

They ridicule our laws, laugh at our punishments, but cannot help admiring our wonderful "management." Some hundreds of years hence our laws and regulations may possibly be more suited to them, at present they are not so in many ways. These laws and English ideas have to be suspended on the Frontier, and there are not a few who think it would be well if they were so all over India; the mass of villainy and rascality which has risen up under cover of our laws is beyond all conception and past understanding.

(*To be continued.*)

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## A PLEA FOR PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

THE man who has a smattering of Latin and Greek, but no other accomplishment, has a fair chance of earning his living as a tutor or a schoolmaster. But this market is well-nigh glutted. Great as is the demand, the supply is greater. Moreover—and this remark applies to the "Senior Classic" as well as to the "Wooden Spoon"—young men occasionally, not to say often, commit very silly acts. They have curious dealings with money-lenders, or make love to their employers' daughters, or the daughters make love to them, or they are discovered in strange company after dark, or they take too much brandy-and-water. By his own fault, or perhaps by the fault of somebody else, the young tutor or usher may lose his character. Once lost, it is, for business purposes, irrecoverable. The word is not cruel, but it is timid. A head-master dare not, for the reputation of his school engage an assistant who was turned out from his last place because he drank or was detected in scandalous behaviour. A father dare not receive him into his family as tutor lest his evil example should injure his own children. If the matter only concerned himself he would not care, but it is one affecting the interests of those who are nearest and dearest to him; and thus the kindliest feelings of his nature are enlisted against the poor outcast who is vainly seeking another chance of leading an honest life.

As long as the world lasts, however, people will want chairs to sit down upon, tables to eat at, cups to drink out of, strong boxes in which to put their cash. Nor will they inquire whether the carpenter who made the chair is a drunkard or a teetotaller. They will rather look to see if the chair is solid, comfortable, elegant (according to British ideas), and cheap. If the chair answers their requirements they will pay its price, and not ask whether the carpenter takes the money to his wife or to the public-house round the corner. If a man has learned a handicraft he need never starve, even though he may have thrown the brightest prospects of his life into a glass of gin. And it will surely be conceded that the sorriest of vagabonds had better be maintaining himself than have to be supported by the parish.

The first object of education should be to teach a man how to earn his bread honestly. When he has mastered that most important of lessons, it is no doubt necessary to remind him that man does not live by bread alone, and that his hopes and aspirations should not be limited to the present world. Without religion and without culture, life would be sad enough, but culture without bread and cheese is sadder. It is the gilding without the gingerbread. Every boy should be taught a trade, according to the good custom of old times, whatever his rank and position may be, for there was never a truer word spoken than that "We know not what a day may bring forth" No one, not the wealthiest merchants son, especially in this age of speculation, can be sure that he may not suddenly find himself cast adrift upon the world, alone in gloomy London, with his dinner to seek among three millions of human beings, who themselves are struggling for existence. His will be an evil case if he depends on the assistance of others, if his own brain and his own arms and legs are not strong enough and stout enough to help him—if he does not suffice for himself. The advantage of knowing a trade is that, in the common phrase, a man may "carry it all under his hat." If he can make locks he has only to present himself at a locksmith's and he will not be long in obtaining work. Even the Press, so long considered the refuge of the destitute, is becoming a close profession, into which it is impossible to enter without an introduction, and therefore the assistance of others.

As to social prejudices against manual labour, they are scarcely worth a moment's notice. "Il n'y a pas de sot metier," says the French proverb. No occupation disgraces a man which gives him food and raiment and lodging, and is not contrary to the law of the land or to the instinct of honour and fair play. Nor is a life of physical exertion at all compatible with the training of the mind, or indeed with the active exercise of its powers. St. Paul contrived to administer the affairs of a hundred churches while providing for his own necessities by the daily toil of tent-making; and there is one other example of the union of the lowliest of callings with the highest of thoughts which will suggest itself to every one, and need not be repeated here.

## LORD NORTHBROOK'S BARODA POLICY.

(*Daily Review*, Edinburgh, May 6)

ALMOST all the communications and journals brought from India by the last mail express intense annoyance at the apparent pre-judgment of the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda by the *Times* and the English press generally. We have yet to learn local opinion regarding the final proclamation which has relegated Mulhar Rao to private life on a comfortable pension, paid out of the taxation of the people whom he and his predecessors were so long allowed to outrage. Meanwhile English critics are condemned for weakening the hands of the Viceroy by discussing a case then under trial in a spirit hostile to the British Government. The *Times* especially is attacked for, for once, forgetting its imperial spirit and supporting the views of its Baroda correspondent, who has all along honestly enough advocated in other forms the policy of keeping Mulhar Rao on the throne and giving him as his Minister an inexperienced Parsee, Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, who made so sad a spectacle of himself when attempting to give evidence before the East India Finance Committee of the last House of Commons.

We have keen sympathy with these complaints, however mistaken they may be in the face of all the facts. Above all things the Governor-General of India must be supported. His absolute and, to native eyes, practically uncontrolled power, is the key of that vast political structure which we have been painfully rearing during the past century of our administration in the East. There is no alternative between our ruling India as benevolent despots in the last resort and retiring altogether. Constitutions, representative government in the English sense, the hard-won, toilsomely elaborated institutions of a free people, are a contradiction in terms in India, if we are to remain there in any sense as its masters. We did not put ourselves there; the Court of Directors honestly and greedily enough protested against every new war and annexation as running away with their trade dividends, and we are not likely to leave one day sooner than Providence plainly wills. Within the sphere of absolute power, based on the *ultima ratio* of the bayonet and the rifled gun as in 1857, there is room for all that benevolence, all that splendidly persistent extension of civilisation, which every year increasingly mark out our rule as unlike because far superior to anything else in history. Outside of that there is no barrier to anarchy, war, barbarism—the hideous pandemonium of Mahratta, Mussulman, and French conflict and intrigue from which Clive, Hastings, and Wellesley delivered the long-suffering millions last century. There is, therefore, no alternative between supporting the Viceroy who represents the Empress of India as an absolute ruler, and impeaching him when he does wrong, or recalling him when he proves to be a fool or a weakling. Unless Lord Salisbury was prepared to condemn Lord Northbrook, to this extent, for tolerating Mulhar Rao so long and for going through the farce of a trial in the face of the Empire, he is bound to lend his Excellency all the weight of the support of the Crown now. As to the press which represents the country after an irresponsible but even more powerful fashion, it is quite legitimate for it to pronounce Lord Northbrook unequal to his high office in all this. But if journalists have any imperial instinct, any little knowledge of the tenure or nature of our power in the East, any conscience even as to our duty to the millions of our native subjects there, they will lend the influence of their pens to the Viceroy in his final act of deposing Mulhar Rao, however tempting the field offered to criticism by the weakness which has marked all the antecedent policy. For journalism in India, or in this country, as applied to Indian questions, should mean statesmanship, imperial patriotism, a regard for humanity and civilisation superior to all petty party considerations, and not more surface criticism which ignores the mighty principles and interests at stake. In this sense, we sympathise with the ablest of the Indian journals, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the other local writers, who charge some of our London contemporaries with hastily and ignorantly deserting the British Government of India at a critical time.

But, on the other hand, these local critics forget that there is most darkness under the lamp. If we support Lord Northbrook, as we have done, in his righteous act of deposing Mulhar Rao, all previous mistakes to the contrary, we must be permitted to point out these mistakes as they appear in their true magnitude to those who have, all the facts, English as well as Indian, before them. When Lord Northbrook entered on his high office, he showed a business capacity and a firmness in maintaining his own opinions which promised well after the subservience of Lord Mayo to dangerous doctrinaires like Sir John and General Strachey. Events have proved that he is only a good business ruler—only, that is, a fair-weather pilot—and that his firmness is that of the obstinate mind which will not learn because of its narrow capacity. His Excellency has had three great chances and in each he has failed, in a way most detrimental to the political stability of our Government. In finance he opposed the views alike of the home Government, such predecessors as Lord Canning, Lord Lawrence, and Lord Mayo, and a majority of his own Council, and allowed direct taxation to lapse, so that the whole burden of raising fifty millions of revenue a year is thrown on the peasantry and the labourers, already pauperised by our land tax and salt monopoly. In the famine he scorned the warnings of Sir George Campbell and the responsible authorities of Bengal for months, with the result of adding several millions to the annually increasing debt of India, the interest of which the people have to meet. And now in "foreign" policy—always his weakest point—he has made a mess from which we should be glad to see the Empire delivered. This, too, he has done—as in the other cases—from an obstinate rejection of the counsel of his colleagues and his skilled responsible advisers, if we may trust this sentence in the last Calcutta letter in the *Times*:—"Many experienced and intelligent persons have from the first stigmatised Lord Northbrook's policy as a political blunder of the gravest nature. It is very commonly (I know not whether rightly) said and believed that the proposal to bring the Gaekwar to a public trial did not commend itself to several members of the Supreme Council, and was viewed with special disfavour by the chief adviser of the Government in questions of foreign policy." We know that Lord Salisbury and the Cabinet here have refused to approve of what might have seemed too violent a rebound from this policy of weakness in the proposed transportation of Mulhar Rao. But they have wisely, we think, supported Lord Northbrook in the deposition, although the difficulty of finding a proper residence for Mulhar Rao, and the intrigues and disturbances caused by his last wife, Luxmeebhai, at Baroda, show that we are only entering on farther troubles which the excited discussions of the Indian press will by no means arrest.

## THE STRUGGLE TO LIVE.

(*City Press.*)

THE condition of many of the shopmen in Suburban London, as well as of those outside the City boundaries, is often below that of the ordinary labourer, and usually far inferior to that of the skilled workmen—not only in the matter of excessive toil, but with respect to the amount of wages on which employés have to dress in good style, and to bear the cost of living, which is either deducted from their wages because they board and lodge in the house, or must be defrayed by themselves if they have "been imprudent enough" to marry, or are required to live in lodgings. Only people well acquainted with the domestic life of some of the "large establishments" can estimate what a harassing round of toil is barely relieved by the recurrence of meal-times, and the discomfort and hurry with which necessary food is taken; while the late hours of closing, and the time after closing consumed in clearing the counters and putting away goods, leave the unfortunate assistants tired and exhausted, unable to participate in ordinary social recreation, and too prone to fill up the hour or two before bed-time with exciting and often demoralizing amusements. The small tradesman, who is his own shopman, is very little better off. With him, too, it is a struggle to live; and he must often envy the mechanic who has his evening to himself, who knows little of the responsibility of keeping up commercial credit, who has no deductions to make for bad debt, and who, rejoicing in the impersonal protection of a trade union, can to some extent dictate terms of labour and rate of payment—can, in fact, decree the length of the working day. The shopkeeper, on the other hand, is often a slave to the counter—is chained to it from morning to night, and rarely sees even an hour's change or takes an evening's recreation. This kind of slavery sometimes spoken of as money grubbing; allusions are made to "the worship of Mammon," and such men are reminded in language too sacred and solemn for us to repeat here that they are on the wrong road, are living under a mistake, and need to be reminded in emphatic terms of the possibilities of a higher and nobler life. Very likely they do; but the question remains, How are they to attain to it? To abate the struggle is to go under in the strife. Hundreds of such men and women do no more than maintain their families in decent comfort after they have "paid their way" and put by the money to go to market for the season's stock, or made arrangements for credits which can only be sustained by continued unremitting exertion. They and the assistants at the large establishments are much in the same position as regards the sacrifice of personal freedom. Indeed, the employee, who is still healthy, has a head on his shoulders, and a fair share of courage, is often the better off. He usually has youth on his side, and probably has few, if any, "incumbrances;" so that in a fit of manly independance and natural desire for liberty he may pack up his traps, and, having saved a little money, may take a passage for one of the colonies. He may even enlist, if he be tall and sound enough. They are always in want of smart young men in the Artillery, and even in line regiments; and drill is not more monotonous than measuring calico, and barrack life is scarcely less individually free than that of some of the shopmen in a great establishment where the sleeping-rooms are like wards—the meal-times characterized by the same succession of joints and vegetables, the time for going out and coming in strictly regulated, bed-time and morning risings and ablutions ordered, and even the Sunday attendance at some particular church or chapel ordained. As to the lives led by women and young persons at some of these large houses, where the hours of labour are excessive,—well, domestic servitude, in a really kindly family, must be ease and pleasure by comparison—a milk-walk liberty, the wash-tub in a great laundry business comparative freedom and positive independence. Still, we cannot—or, at any rate, very few of us can—pursuade ourselves to "come down" in the world. The sort of pride which makes even "calamity of so long life" is not a base or a perverted sentiment,—it is a good and natural one. More is the shame and the wrong that employers should so often take undue advantage of it to oppress those who are ready to bear so much for the sake of "a position!"

One can imagine that, during the outburst of glorious weather which we have just experienced, the people confined in shops, the prisoners in work-rooms, the slaves of the counter, for whom legislation does nothing, must almost wish they could change places with the factory hands and the skilled workers who have a legislation of their own in their "society." Nay, we may go further, and fancy them looking out, if not with envy, at least with a sort of undefined longing at the tradesfolk out of the bounds of ordinary shopkeeping—at the itinerants, the hucksters, the chapmen, the higglers, the street hawkers, who cry and vend their wares as they go through air and sunlight, giving voice to their sense of liberty in cries more or less melodious. There must surely be, to a stifled, tired shopman or shopwoman, or desk-boy, a world of suggestiveness in one of those great carts, all hung with basket-work, brooms, and tinware, which goes its slow, creaking, jingling way through suburban streets, driven by a careless, sunburnt gipsy-looking fellow, with a flower in his mouth; while a dark-eyed woman, with a drown-baked baby, brings up the rear, calling melodiously in a refrain which is taken up by a loudvoiced lad in leather leggings on the other side of the road. Then there are the tinkers, the chair-menders, the artificial flower-sellers, the stove-paper vendors, the workers and dealers in a score of fancy and useful commodities, from "young lambs" and watercresses to clothes-pegs and haberdashery. These people come out with the flies into the warm summer air, and seem to bask in the sunshine. Who has not noted the house on wheels beside some strip of common, or on the edge of the forest land, where, beneath a low hooped tent or two, ragged, frowsy children crawl, and men and women sit upon some pleasant knoll or on a dry bank, busy at basket-making, or in the manufacture of nets, clothes-props, and wicker-work? There is a whole population of workers—traders who every summer go out of bounds and carry on their industries beyond the London Courts and alleys in which they hybernate during the winter. Not only the "vagabonds"—the amusing strollers, the tumblers, the conjurors, the acrobats, the owners of performing dogs, or managers of the great dramatic exhibition of Punch and Judy; not only the so-called gipsies who live the constant wild out-door life when they can—just as the real gipsies did, and as their half-descendants do still—but a colony of poor dwellers, both within and without the City go far afield when the strawberry and fruit season comes on. Some of the women go to work in market gardens; some in warehouses, where they make and bottle pickles and preserves; others both men and women, to the markets for watercresses, fruit, and vegetables to sell in the streets, or as regular costers—if they can hire a barrow, and engage a boy with a sonorous howl as an effective "barker." But these people have to struggle to live, without doubt. Anybody acquainted with London slums, and even with the ordinary life of the people about certain districts of Stratford, Wandsworth, and Woolwich, may estimate what a hard life that of the itinerant dealer, the hawker, or the nomadic tradesman is. They have no shops to pay rent for—no appearance to be kept up, but they have responsibilities nevertheless. In the main, they are obliged to give value for the money they receive—value in toilsome walking, in wearying conveyance of their merchandise to those who want it or can be persuaded that they want it—value in chaffering, and haggling, and coaxing—that they make some poor margin of profit on their day's capital, and so have a shilling or so to go to market with next morning. The struggle to live is constant with them.

## THE PURSUIT OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THERE is an old saying about one half of the world not knowing how the other half lives, which is usually applied to the ignorance of the upper classes with regard to the struggles and sufferings of those at the foot of the social scale. Its application, however, might be turned the other way with equal truth; for the lower classes can have no adequate conception of the [illegible] to which those above them are subjected in [illegible] ordinary course of their existence, or they would [illegible] be less eager to bring themselves within the range of similar experiences. It is admitted on all hands that society is at the present moment in an extremely uncomfortable and critical condition, and there is reason to believe that the cause of this is simply that too many people are trying to get into it. It is obvious, therefore, that, if any means could be found for checking the pressure from the outside, it would be an immense relief to the poor people who are already almost jammed to death in the crush within, as well as to other people who are foolishly endeavouring to get themselves into the squeeze. Something might perhaps be done by the dissemination of information as to the actual state of the case, but the difficulty would be to get outsiders to believe it. In France, when all the seats in an omnibus are full, a placard marked *complet* in large letters is hung on the door, so that all who run may read the warning and give up the chase. In the same way large posters announcing "All Full" are exhibited at the doors of the opera house in the Haymarket when Messrs. Moody and Sankey perform, and indeed these considerate gentlemen even go to the trouble and expense of sending sandwich-men all over London to publish the fact that every place is taken. Such, however, is the perversity of human nature that this last proceeding has, it is understood, rather had the effect of increasing the crowds at the doors. Whatever might be the effect of precautions of this kind in the case of society, there is no one who has authority to enforce them. It is no use announcing that a place is full unless the doors can be closed so that no one else may enter; and this is just the difficulty of a social enclosure which is partially open on every side, so that any one who has sufficient energy and impudence may take his chance of getting in. The number of people who have incomes of from three to twenty thousand a year, and who think they are as good as any body else, and entitled to go anywhere if they only find room, has of late years greatly increased, is increasing, and there is not much chance of its being diminished. Existing arrangements were of course never intended for such a multitude, and any attempt to expand the accomodation appears to result not in giving more ease, but only in attracting more company.

Under these circumstances, it is pitiable to observe the struggle of fine people, or at least of those who think they are, or wish to be thought, fine, to enjoy a little of the exclusiveness which was once their pride. In other days, not so very remote, it was the fashion for ladies and gentlemen to walk by the side of the Serpentine on Sunday afternoon; but this had after a time to be given up because everybody else came too. The Zoological Gardens then afforded a select retreat, but this too was soon invaded by the general throng; and at the present moment it is difficult to say where people who do not wish to be inconveniently hustled can find a place to walk in. The same fate has overtaken the fashionable world on the racecourse and on the cricket ground, and, in fact, in every direction. Lord's once so quiet and respectable, is now converted into a suffocating bear-garden whenever a popular match is played. Ascot, and even Goodwood, are rapidly undergoing a similar transformation, and before long we may expect to see them swamped by much the same sort of ruffianism which has to be encountered at Epsom or Newmarket. The sudden growth of the crowd between Putney and Mortlake on the boat-race day is another example of the increasing difficulty of seeing anything quietly. A dozen years ago the gathering by the side of the river was little more than a snug family party. In all districts within easy reach by railway the hunting-field gets to be as thronged and busy as a fair, and the grouse are mobbed on the moors. The block in Rotten Row and at the afternoon drive obeys the same law of continuous inflation as the crowds which look at it. The Academy has come to be a mere packing case for a wriggling mass of human creatures hopelessly wedged together. In all public places it is much the same, and even at Court the number of Drawing Rooms has had to be extended in order to provide for the increasing stream of presentations. Nor is the squeeze confined to town. All the world goes to the Lakes or the Highlands in the holidays, and the quiet watering-place has ceased even to be dreamt about. On the other hand there is observable a growing tendency to resist, or escape from, the general movement by, as it were, railing off against the multitude all sorts of special enclosures, to which only a select company has the right of admission; but as yet it does not appear that these expedients have been attended with much success. The high palisades of Sandown Park may perhaps be sufficient to keep out the roughs who cannot afford to pay the gate-money, though it is understood that by some mysterious means a very unpleasant element introduced itself at the recent meeting; but it is scarcely possible to keep out people whose company may not be desired, but who can afford to pay admission-money however high it may be carried. At Princes Club exclusiveness has, it is said, been carried so far that only elected member are admitted, and the unity of husband and wife is rigorously ignored. The ferocious black balling which goes on in some of the Clubs is no doubt also a protest against the universal overcrowding from which society is suffering.

How far this state of things is likely to continue or extant it is difficult to say. The country is every year growing richer, more prosperous, more disposed to amusement, and less inclined to respect social distinctions which, in the absence of any desire to infringe them, had formely the force of law; and the crush of new people pushing in everywhere is not at all likely to fall off. Something of the same kind has no doubt always been going on though in a modified degree, and the complaints which are now so constantly heard might easily be matched in the plays and novels of an earlier period. There has, in fact, always been a cry that London was getting too big and everybody too much jostled, and it is possible that the apprehensions of the present day may prove to be, to some extent, as ground less as those of the past. There is still a good deal of room left up and down the country, though particular haunts of avenues may be unpleasantly thronged. At the same time it cannot be denied that some thing is lost in this swarming life beyond the mere gratification of a snobbish exclusiveness. There is in mobs a certain tendency to degradation. It is impossible, for instance, that conversation of the kind which used to be cherished in small circles of cultivated men and women more or less intimately known to each other secure in mutual confidence, stimulated by community of taste, and protected against those rude intrusions of alien natures which at once break up the spell of such a group, can survive the multitudinous habits of modern days; and one of the chief sources of taste and refinement is thus deteriorated, if not destroyed, for this kind of association applies not merely to literary or philosophical talk, but to music and all the forms of art. It may be said that people who wish to protect themselves against the overspreading wave can do so by choosing their own companions, and shutting their doors against the rest of the world. But practically this can scarcely be done. The gregarious life round us tends to the rapid multiplication of acquaintances of all kinds, if not through ourselves, at least through others near to us; and unless a man had the strength of mind to cut himself off from almost all surroundings—which, besides, might be a step entailing other disadvantages—he would still find himself exposed to contact with a numerous society whether he liked it or not. As the tendency of the various classes to equality increases, fashion acquires additional power, inasmuch as people moving in flocks and crowds are naturally impelled to imitation, and subject to the contagion of impulses. This is another peril to independence and originality of thought and taste, while it also encourages the anarchy of social life. The majority gets to be the master, and, from the very nature of its composition, is incapacitated from making head against rude intrusions or breches of discipline. The only consolation is that, as the presure of overcrowding grows, a partial reaction may be set up against it; and that it may come to be understood, by sheer force of physical demonstration, that everybody cannot possibly be everywhere at once, and that it is necessary to break up into detachments, if only for the sake of having a chance of seeing about one.

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## TIMBER IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the spring of 1874 our Government addressed a circular to the representatives of Great Britain in the principal timber-producing countries of Europe, in the United States, and Brazil, in Cuba, and Honduras, asking for information as to the production and consumption of timber; information desired more particularly by the Commissioners of our Woods and Forests. Fifteen questions were asked. These related to the sorts of trees grown in each country, the uses made of each kind, the ownership of forest lands, the causes of increase or decrease in the acreage of forests, the quantity of wood cut annually, and the amounts exported and consumed at home. Inquiries also were made as to the ascertained influence of forests on local climate, rain-fall, floods, &c., and, particularly in Switzerland, whether any steps have been taken to replant the sides of the mountains, so as to stay the action of rain in denuding the soil. Various reports on all the foregoing topics have now been received, and may be procured in the form of a Parliamentary Blue-book, from which we may here cull a few brief extracts commending the work itself to the careful attention of all who take an interest in forest preservation, a subject full of importance, not only because timber is indispensable to human existence, but because we may point to Palestine, to Spain, and probably to many regions in North Africa, to show how the gradual destruction of forests will change the character of a country and its inhabitants for ever. In Bohemia, during the past 19 years, a species of worm, which seems to act like an epidemic, has been causing great devastation in the forests. The entire side of a range of hills may be seen sometimes laid bare of timber by the inroads of this worm disease. The diminution of forests in parts of Austria, and more especially in Hungary, has been followed by baneful consequences, such as long droughts and tremendous winds, which fill the air with unceasing clouds of dust and considerably increase pulmonary disease in towns which have become totally unsheltered. Pesth, Presburg, and Vienna are now perfectly intolerable during three parts of the year from this cause. At Rio de Janeiro, thunderstorms, formerly of daily occurrence, are now rare; and the cause is supposed to be the destruction of the forests which surrounded the town, as new roads have been made. Hence in 1852, yellow fever visited place, and has never left it since, though trees are being busily planted in every street. In Hesse and Baden greater prudence has been displayed, four-fifths of the former Duchy and one-third of the latter are wooded, and the law requires that every 30 years land which has once belonged to the cultivation of trees must return to its original employment. In Sweden the timber resources are immense; Lapland has never been surveyed, but it is reckoned, with the Northern Provinces, to contain some 30,000,000 acres of forest. Unfortunately, the unceasing and enormous demands for wood, especially for charcoal, house building, and lucifer matches, is telling rapidly on the productive power of the forests; this fact is of world-wide importance, for there is hardly a maritime country, except China and Japan, to which Swedish wood in some form does not find its way. At last, in 1874, a law was passed, forbidding the felling of any trees less than seven inches in diameter, at 16 feet from the ground. This Statute applies only to the Bothnian forests. If extended to all Sweden, as it probably will be it may greatly affect the mining interests of Great Britain for it will cut off the supply of small timber known as "pit-props." In Switzerland there is now a Sylvan Society, and great pains are being taken to induce people to replant cleared and denuded mountain slopes, so as to prevent the damage which floods, landslips, and avalanches have of late years so frequently inflicted. Switzerland also has an industry—that of wood-carving—which she had made peculiarly her own, although it was not introduced into the Bernese Oberland before 1815. This wood carving annually uses up an enormous quantity of wood of all sorts. In Cuba there are abundant forests, which must have increased since 1868, when the insurrection broke out, for there has been very little cutting of late years; but, as we might expect where the Spanish are concerned, no more care is taken, no less recklessness is shown by the farmers who cut wood for their use in Cuba, than in any other timber-clad part of the globe.—*Land and Water.*

## THE AUTHORS IN DOWNING STREET.

(*Athenæum*, May 15.)

The reception by Mr. Disraeli of the literary ladies and gentlemen who waited upon him on Monday last, almost deserves a postscript to the next edition of 'The Amenities of Literature.' Ladies do not often figure along with gentlemen assembled to urge their grievances on the attention of a Prime Minister; but in this matter the authoresses have much at stake, and it was well that they should be represented. Mrs. Henry Wood, who, by a mistake, is stated in some of the reports to have been one of the deputation, was not present; but Miss Braddon and Mrs. Lynn Linton were there, and almost every department of literature was represented, although the smallness of the rooms in the old ministerial house had induced Mr. Disraeli to impose a limit on the number.

The spokesmen of the deputation exercised a sound judgment in making no appeal to Mr Disraeli's sympathies on the ground of his own position as a novelist, nor even on that of his being the son of an author who always exhibited a peculiar interest in all that concerns the personal feelings and characteristics of the literary class. Rightly assuming that a minister can only recommend measures to the attention of Parliament on the broader ground of public policy, the members of the deputation chosen to speak addressed themselves to the defects of the law of which they complain, and to the truth that the public have no interest in denying to literary men that protection in the enjoyment of the fruit of the labours which, as a rule, is extended to all other classes of the community. The Queen herself has been a sufferer by the regulation which permits the introduction into our Colonies of mutilated, piratical reprints of English works; and, moreover, a less distinguished personage might complain of the hardship of deriving no profit from the admission of 40,000 such copies of 'A Journal of Our Life in the Highlands' into Canada. Mr. Jenkins, the author of 'Ginx's Baby' and 'Lord Bantam,' had also good personal grounds of complaint of this kind, for his writings enjoy great popularity in America, but, as Agent-General of the Dominion of Canada, he confined himself to the kind of dead-lock in which the Canadian Copyright Bill recently passed is involved; the fact being that though that Bill would greatly improve the position of British authors in Canada, and, indeed, could not possibly make it worse, our Government is without the power of even considering it on its merits. This is the second or third Canadian Copyright Bill which has been ignominiously dismissed by the Imperial Government; and we happen to know that in Canada these slights are resented both by statesmen and publishers, and some unpleasant demonstrations of opinion in that country are imminent in the event of no solution of the difficulty being found. Mr. Tom Taylor's complaint that, although there is a great demand both for plays for the stage and short stories for the magazines in the United States, English authors dare not avail themselves of it, because first production in another country entails, under our law, forfeiture of domestic rights, was illustrated by him in the case of 'Our American Cousin,' which, through first production in New York, has yielded him nothing in England, notwithstanding Mr. Sothern's five thousand or more appearances in the ever-popular part of Lord Dundreary. Mr. Moy Thomas gave force to his observations on the injury and annoyance inflicted upon novelists under the system of unauthorized adaptations to the stage, by pointing, in the course of his address, to Mr. Charles Dickens, who, though he did not speak on the occasion, was present as the inheritor of his illustrious father's complaints of the injury done to his reputation, and the loss inflicted upon him by illiterate playwrights, who,

With forced fingers rude,
Shattered his leaves before the mellowing year,

—bringing out, in their hot haste to be first in the dishonourable race, miserable dramatic versions of his stories long before they had reached their conclusion in their original serial form; and it was pointed out by Mr. Thomas that both in the United States and in France this kind of injustice is not permitted, and that no practical difficulty has been found in carrying out the law in that respect. Mr. Sala spoke of the hardship that copyright in newspaper contributions, owing to the omission of all mention of newspapers in the Copyright Acts, should be involved in a certain amount of doubt in these days, when it is becoming more and more the practice to publish substantial literary works in publications which come under the denomination of newspapers. Mr. Charles Reade, though it has not pleased the gods to make him an orator, had also much to say on the subject of the vexatious, burdensome, and useless condition with which international copyright is clogged—occasionally, as he might have shown from his own experience, involving those who put faith in the somewhat shadowy advantages of the Act in infinite loss of time and money in our Courts of Law. The memorial which the Honorary Secretary presented went more in detail into these matters, and we are glad to find that in this document the action of the Government in putting an end, by their recent short bill, to the shabby proviso by which our playwrights were permitted to plunder French dramatists under pretence of producing only a "fair imitation," was gracefully acknowledged. It was, perhaps, an "unfair imitation" of the late Lord Palmerston's style of banter, on the part of Mr. Disraeli, to raise a laugh at the expense of Mr. Jenkins in the House of Commons that same evening for putting his question so very soon after the reception of the deputation. Mr. Jenkins's object was only the appointment of a Committee, and Mr. Disraeli was aware that the reception of the authors had, by his own request, been postponed to the very day which had long been appointed for Mr. Jenkins's inquiry.

Nothing, however, could be more encouraging than the answer to the deputation. When a movement exhibits signs of power, a Minister is, as a rule, only too glad to place the question on the convenient shelf of a Select Committee; but Mr. Disraeli even exhibited a tendency to exceed the request of the deputation; and, while speaking of "the burdens, annoyances, and vexations that now exist," hinted that the question was in the opinion, ripe for legislation without further investigation. Fair promises, it is true, do not always bear fruit, and the new Association will, therefore, do well not to fall away from its youthful vigour; but there are many grounds for excepting that their efforts to bring about the reforms indicated in the Association's comprehensive Report on Copyright and Stage-Right will before long result in changes in the law, of importance to the interest of literary men and women of all classes. We do not think that the public even suppose that they have any interest in inflicting upon authors exceptional injustice. On the contrary, we believe that a measure such as the Association advocates would commend itself to the good feeling and the sympathies of all who have ever derived profit or entertainment from good books. There is reason even to hope that it would enjoy, in its passage through the legislature, a happy immunity from party strife; but it is safer to predict that it will add a grace to the history of Mr. Disraeli's administration to have been forward in the work of remedying grievances which, if they had been connected with interests of a grosser and more material kind, would, we suspect, not have been neglected so long.

## THE PREPARATION AND USES OF RHEA FIBRE.

By Dr. J. Forbes Watson, M.A., M.D., LL.D., &c., Reporter on the Products of India.

(*Journal of the Society of Arts.*)

This will not be what is called a lecture, or a formal discourse upon the subject, but I am here for two purposes. In the first place, I wish to lay before you the present position of the question of promoting the use of Rhea fibre, and that of the various mechanical appliances which have been used for bringing it into the market—to explain, in short, how the case now stands. And, secondly, I have another object in appearing here this evening, one which led me to accept with readiness the invitation I received to bring this subject before your notice. There are certain points which should be submitted for discussion, because it is expected that the Government may possibly take some action in the matter, and do a little more towards the development of the fibre, in trying to foster the growth of the plant in India, and in applying the fibre to useful purposes. I shall indicate its position, in order that I and others may get the benefit of the remarks of the many practical men who I know are present here this evening. I will make no longer preamble, because my object is to be brief, but I must say a word or two with regard to what has been done in the past. I do not go far into the past, but I may mention that it is now about 70 years since the attention of the East India Company was first directed to this fibre, and they then, as they frequently did, took some very active steps in order to see what could be done at that time in the matter. There then occurred a gap of 40 years, but in consequence of the steps then taken, attention was again directed to the fibre about 25 years ago. I shall say no more upon that stage of it, but come at once to the year 1869, when the Government of India determined to see whether something could not be done to foster the development of the trade in the fibre by obtaining the means of cleaning and preparing it for the market; and I may mention to those who are not practically acquainted with the subject, that rhea is almost identical with the China grass of commerce—it is practically the same fibre. The Chinese have been in the habit from time immemorial of preparing their so-called China "grass" by hand; they take the individual stems, break them at the top, then tear down one side and then the other; and after carrying on the operation for a time, they get a series of little bundles, which they put either on their knees or on a board, and scrape very carefully. The result of the scraping is that they get a fibre in the state you see here, and this, after being further prepared, is made into the beautiful "grass cloth" handkerchiefs and other fabrics with which we are acquainted. The preparation of the fibre is a very tedious operation. Some say that a man cannot clean more than a half a pound in a day, but from two to two and a half pounds seem to be the amount which can be cleaned by one pair of hands in China. As there are upwards of 2,000 lbs. in a ton, it is a very slow process when we want thousands of tons to produce a large trade. The slowness of the operation means dearness, and therefore, at the root of the whole trade there stands the difficulty of getting a machine which will rapidly extract the fibre from the stems in a clean state. The character of the plant to be dealt with in order to accomplish this object may be seen by the stems here, which will give a very good idea of the characteristics of the plant as grown. Here is a plant some seven or eight feet high, and I shall presently have something to say of its probable functions when grown to this length. Here is another specimen of the same plant produced in the same district, but which has been grown for a shorter period, and consists of quite slender stems. The fibre which will be produced from the plant allowed to grow to such a height will be coarser than that from the slender stems. I will now refer to the question of what happened in the year 1869. In that year the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 for a machine which would extract the fibre from the rhea plant at a cost not exceeding £15 a ton, which fibre would be worth £50 in the market. On the other side, the Government attached conditions for which no doubt very good reasons existed, but which tended to diminish considerably the value of the prize. India is a long way off, and in the competition which took place in the year 1872 there was only one machine exhibited. I may mention that there were upwards of twenty machines entered for competition, but when it actually came to the time there was only one machine present at the competition. And this evening I am to lay before you the fibre which resulted from that machine. Having been tested, it was found that the cost of production was considerably over £15 per ton, and the fibre, when submitted to valuation, was declared to be worth only from £22 to £28 per ton. The Government, therefore, did not award the prize, but, in consideration of the enterprise shown by the firm which sent this machine for competition, gave the exhibitor and competitor a *douceur* of £1,500, and I think he very well deserved it. So far up to the year 1872. So far as the action of the Government up to that time was concerned, it had proved a failure. The theory was, and in many minds still is, that it is necessary to have the plant in a green state in order to prepare it successfully. That is a very natural conclusion, because we find that the Chinese always prepare it in a green state. They do not allow it to dry, and we know that the very best fibre has been prepared by them. Then another doctrine is, that it is impossible to "rett" the stems and so remove a certain portion of the gum. Consequently it has been thought absolutely necessary, in order to get a good mercantile article, to have a machine to operate upon it in the green state. The prize, therefore, was given for a green machine, so to speak. Others, however, in this country, who had been experimenting with the large stock of dried stems which had been sent over here, said that it was all very well to say that the Chinese fibre was the best, but that they could produce samples from the dried stems which, if not worth as much as it in the market, were worth a good deal, and the result of their experiments has been to show that a good article can be produced from the dried stems. This is an important result, because it means that we can put the production of rhea upon the same footing as that of flax and hemp; whereas, if we can only deal with it in the green state, we must have all our appliances for working it up directly, and in the end there is certain to be a loss of time. It would be difficult to keep up a supply of fresh stems all the year round, so that the machines would be at a stand-still during a certain portion of the year, and the hands at a loss for something to do. To get the rhea plant therefore in a dry state, so as to work it like flax and hemp, is a matter of great importance. It is quite possible when operating upon the green stems that you may produce a better fibre, but after all it comes to a question of cost. It seems, so far as we have gone up to the present point, that by operating on the dry stems you can prepare a fibre which will be worth from £25 to £35 a ton in the market, whilst, as before mentioned, the fibre obtained at the trial in India with fresh stems from the same plantation was valued at from £22 to £28 per ton.

I wish now to say something with regard to the £50 a ton value which has been put upon the fibre. It is clear from various reasons, which I will not give in detail now, that £50 a ton is too much if we are to have the article coming into commerce to any great extent. We want a cheaper fibre than that, and cheapness is at the root of its attainment. Look at what occurred in the case of jute, which for years was sold at £8, £10, £12, and £15 a ton. We want cheap rhea fibre, and if we had it, I think the same results would follow with regard to it. Then we come to the question of what will be a sufficiently cheap fibre. I simply have to gather the opinion of practical men upon this matter; and, as far as I can gather them the price at which rhea should come into the market should not exceed £35 a ton, it might be £38, but we ought to get it down to £25, and I hope we shall do so. But at the root of getting it cheaply stands the question of being able to prepare it well from the dried stems. When we can do this it is very desirable to see whether it is not likewise possible to get a machine to operate on the green stems. But the difficulty which opposed the experiments in India was this—although there was a large quantity of rhea in India, the people who could manipulate it were some thousands of miles off. The problem was how to get to the plant the people who had the brains and understanding for manipulating it. The plant did not grow in this country, and therefore the machines had to be sent to India for competition. Another disadvantage was this, that the man who had really done something towards getting a machine had not the green stems to experiment with. It so happened that shortly after these samples were sent home for valuation, my attention was directed to the fact that this plant was being grown in the South of France, and I at once put myself in communication with a gentleman who had an estate—so it was said—devoted entirely to its growth. To my gratification, I was informed that he had a very considerable portion of ground under crop at that moment, and that in two or three months he would be able to supply my department with 25 tons of the green stems. This at once suggested an excellent opportunity for allowing the machine makers to see the plant in its green state, for although they had had tons of dried material, they had not had any of the green. The matter was laid before the Government, and sanction was given for obtaining from the South of France the whole of this crop of 25 tons. Every arrangement was made; announcements were put into the papers that each machine maker who wished would receive a certain quantity of the green stems, and an active and intelligent assistant was sent to the South of France to bring back the 25 tons. Various experiments were made in order to learn how the green stems could be carried, because it was necessary to find that out, and a good deal of thought was given to the subject. However, when our agent went to the South of France he found that the crop had dwindled down from 25 tons to 3 tons, so that I only succeeded in getting three tons of imperfectly grown stems in the green state. However, the best was made of the matter, and they were distributed for the first time to the machinists in this country, who had thus an opportunity of seeing what the green plant was like. It was one thing to deal with the dried plant, and quite another to deal with the green succulent plant. This was one step towards getting the plant, and a certain number of experiments were made. At the end of the same year, having ascertained that there were one or two other places in another district where they were growing the plant, and that it was possible to obtain more of the green stems, arrangements were made for obtaining another supply in October, and the second expedition, I am happy to say, was more successful, for several tons were obtained, most of it of a fair quality, and an opportunity was given to a considerable number to test the plant in its green state. Up to this point, therefore, something has been gained. A number of experiments have been made with the dried stems and a certain number of as yet only partly satisfactory experiments have been made with the green stems; and my object this evening is to present the result of these experiments. This group consists of all the fibre which has been prepared from the dry stems, and on these cards which will be here for some days for examination, are the different samples from the green. I may mention shortly, as the result of these experiments, that I am told by the men who have devoted time and trouble to the subject, that they have one and all, without exception, so far as the machinists of this country are concerned come to the conclusion that it is the dry stems which should be operated upon. At the same time other persons, particularly in the Southern States of America, have been directing attention to it, and it is said that two or three machines have been lately invented which are quite capable of dealing with the plant in its green state, and I have had most promising samples sent me, said to have been turned out from these machines, but which I should have liked to have seen prepared with my own eyes. It is one of the things that one must see to be sure about it because a very little manipulation after it is turned out of the machine will make the fibre look very nice, and one must, in order to have a fair test, see the whole thing done at the time and see that there is no hand labour given to it, because the moment you introduce hand labour it means expense. All I can say is, that up to the present time we are holding our hand, and there is nothing to show absolutely that any machine as yet exists which will deal successfully with this material in the green state.

## FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

(*From Times Correspondent.*)

PARIS, May 6.

The French Government, doubtless inspired by the successes of Livingstone, Stanley, Schweinfurth, Cameron, and other African travellers, has resolved to despatch an exploring expedition into Central Africa. The enterprise will be under the management of M. Savoignan de Brazza, a naval officer, who for two years has been making preliminary arrangements in Senegal and elsewhere. He will be accompanied by M. Marche, who has already made a successful expedition up the River Ogoway in company with the Marquis de Compiegne. These two travellers, indeed, reached the furthest limits which have as yet been attained inland in this part of Africa. Lieutenant Cameron, according to the latest intelligence, was preparing much further south to descend to the coast from Lake Tanganyika, and in M. Marche's opinion he will probably discover that the Congo issues from Lake Tanganyika in the same way as the Nile does from the Lake of Eastern Africa. From a personal interview which I have had with MM. de Brazza and Marche, I am able to give your readers some details respecting their expedition, which is supported by a grant of money from the Ministry of Marine, and will, probably, be further assisted by the Ministers of Commerce and Public Instruction. The French Georgraphical Society has also lent its influence and aid on behalf of the scheme.

The white men of the expedition—namely, MM. de Brazza and Marche, together with a doctor and a quartermaster—will leave France early in September for Senegal, where they will be joined by a party of 12 Laptots, or native sailors, under the command of a chief. These auxiliaries have been for several months drilled and instructed in the use of the Chassepot, with which they will be armed. It is for their especial benefit that M. de Brazza takes a sum of 5,000f. in new five-franc pieces. This immense weight of coined silver he will leave at Senegal after showing it to the Laptots. "This money," he will say to them, "which is over and above your pay, is for you who serve me well and faithfully, and will be proportionately divided among those who especially distinguish themselves by their services during the expedition." At Senegal an armed vessel will, by order of the Minister of Marine, be in readiness to transport the party to the Gaboon and thence to the River Ogoway, on the banks of which will be engaged two interpreters and a force of 150 men of the Fan tribe, under the command of a chief brought up at the French mission-house. It may here be stated that the country lying between the River Gaboon and the River Ogoway was very imperfectly known till recently, when explorations were made by Mr. Walker, an Englishman representing the trading house of Anthony Cookson, and by Lieutenant Aymes, a French naval officer. Both of these travellers have published maps of the rivers and surrounding country in so far as their researches have enabled them to do so. The sources of both rivers, however, are at present unknown, as well as the more southern Congo; but should Lieutenant Cameron, according to M. Marche's theory, descend to the coast by the latter river, its topography will doubtless be known before the course of the Ogoway has been decided by the French expedition. A gunboat will be in waiting at the mouth of the Ogoway, and will ascend the river as quickly as possible in order to escape the pestilent atmosphere which here, as in the case of other African rivers, hangs over the lagoons and marshes of its mouth. By the middle of November the expedition will be at Fetish Point, where the Ogoway is joined by the Ngunie, and here the trials of the journey may be said to begin, for the gunboat will have to be abandoned and the travellers and their baggage be transferred to native pirogues, in which the 100 miles of river, intersected with rapids, will have to be ascended. November is especially favourable to the ascent of the rapids, as the water is then low and the volume of the stream less. At San Quita the last trace of European civilization will be left behind, and the native auxiliaries of whom I have spoken above will be engaged. At Lope, many miles further up, the Fans will be sent back and a force of Okandas be taken in their place. Still higher up will be encountered a hostile tribe known as the Osyebas, and they, in fact, were the people who successfully opposed the further progress of M.M. Marche and de Compiegne on a former occasion. Formerly, two peacefully-disposed tribes—the Osiebos (not to be confounded with the Osyebas) and the Madamas—extended almost as far as Lope; but the more warlike Osyebas, descending from the north-east, drove out the other tribes, and cut off all communication between them and the coast on both sides of the river. It is probable that the Osyebas are of Fan origin, since their language is almost identical, and it is to facilitate intercourse with them that two Fan interpreters will accompany the expedition. Although cannibals, the Osyebas are courageous, though not to be depended on. They are not degraded by the vices of other African tribes, and are most skilful in manufacturing the copper and iron with which their country abounds.

MM. de Brazza and Marche broach a theory which, if correct, and the evidence seems in their favour, will do much to clear up the mystery which surrounds the origin of the various tribes of Africa. Dr. Schweinfurth in his travels in Eastern Africa gives many particulars respecting the large and powerful tribe known as the Niam Niams, and both he and MM. de Brazza and Marche contend that the Niam Niams of the East and the Fan tribe of the West are derived from one common stock of Central Africa. The following facts give weight to their assertions. The Fans state that many years ago they migrated from the North-east. The Niam Niams assert that they come from the West. Both peoples are cannibals and file their teeth to a point, though the Niam Niams colour theirs black, and this is the greatest point of distinction which has as yet been discovered between these tribes of East and West. The Fans forge iron, so do the Niam Niams; and the sacrificial knife of both tribes is of such a peculiar form that the resemblance can scarcely be a coincidence. Neither race possesses means of or indeed cares to practise navigation, but both are ardent hunters. Both are, for savages, civilized to a remarkable degree, and both, strange to say, have the same tastes even in ornaments. For instance, the Niam Niams prefers a string of pale blue beads to those of any other colour. The Fan, thousands of miles away, evinces exactly the same predilection. Whether the parent stock exists in Central Africa is a point which MM. de Brazza and Marche hope to clear up.

The Osyebas will be almost certain to oppose the progress of the expedition, not only because they are enemies to white men in general, but also because MM. Marche and de Compiegne killed some members of the tribe who successfully resisted their passage through their country to that of the Osiebos and Madamas, for the latter had sent cordial invitations to the travellers. MM. de Brazza and Marche hope, however, to be allowed to pass unmolested on the payment of an indemnity for the lives of the deceased warriors. On inquiring what the indemnity for the life of an Osyeba might be I was told that a few yards of coloured cotton, a looking-glass, a string of blue beads, some tinsel ornaments, and a sixpenny knife would be a most handsome compensation. If, however, the Osyebas do not show themselves peacefully disposed, the travellers will, after using every other means proceed on their journey by force of arms, and there can be no doubt that the defeat of this tribe, who seem to be the Ashantees of the district, would produce a most favourable impression on the natives whom they have driven from their country. As I have said, the 12 Laptots and their chief will be armed with Chassepots; the white men will, in addition to revolvers and muzzle-loaders, have rifles on the Winchester principle, as much for the purpose of astonishing the natives as for their utility, for the Winchester can be fired 12 times consecutively without being reloaded. When the 150 Okanda warriors are added, it will be seen that the expeditionary force will be sufficiently strong to maintain its own if attacked. It is, however, the earnest desire of MM. de Brazza and Marche to introduce the French flag into these unknown regions as peacefully as possible, though, of course, they desire to create an impression which shall be lasting among a people who have an especial reverence for the mystic deity Fetish. Hence M. de Brazza will carry in his own pocket an ingenious electric battery, communicating with two rings placed on the fingers of his right hand and with a glass tube placed in front of his cap. We will suppose that he is about to ratify some agreement with a native Chief. The European advances and holds out his hand, and sets the battery in motion. The unsuspecting Chief takes the proffered hand, and at the same time he not only sees fearful lightning playing about the head of the visitor, but his own arm receives a shock which naturally inspires him with a belief that a superhuman personage is before him, and he and his tribe do homage to the awful white deity.

How far the expedition will be able to go is a question which will, of course, depend upon the nature of the country and the character of the inhabitants; but both travellers have a modestly-expressed but evidently fixed aim—namely, to try their utmost to accomplish the stupendous task of crossing Africa from the mouth of the Congo to the basin of the White Nile. The portion of Africa which it is proposed to traverse is absolutely undiscovered—so, of course, no correct idea can be formed of the difficulties and dangers of the route; but that both exist is indisputable. The burning climate, the absence of communication between the thinly-scattered villages, the petty jealousies of the various tribes, the want of food and water, and the complete cutting off from communication with Europe—all these are hardships which every African traveller has testified to, and from which the French explorers will certainly not be exempt. On the Ogoway they know that they may calculate for food on the fish with which the river abounds, on poultry, manioc, bread, and banyans; but once that stream has been left behind their prospect with regard to water and provisions is blank. For the last six months M de Brazza has been making extensive preparations, and has been buying and collecting materials, which are now being packed at Toulon. The scale of these preparations may be judged by learning that he has bought 20,000 metres of coloured cotton stuffs, 10,000 knives, 500 dozen small looking-glasses, and an immense quantity of salt, beads, &c. It is a curious fact that the stage jewelry belonging to the ex-Empress's private theatre of the Tuileries has also contributed to swell the amount, and future travellers may encounter an African Chief adorned with a crown or girdle of paste jewels which was once worn by some fair lady of the Second Empire. These stage ornaments are, indeed, although the rubies, diamonds, and emeralds are false, of most artistic manufacture, and as mere theatrical properties must be of considerable value. Of ammunition M. de Brazza takes, of course, a large supply, the powder being all packed in leaden cases, which can, should occasion require, easily be converted into bullets. In order to avoid the risk of losing any particular or important package, M. de Brazza has had his numerous stock equally divided and packed in 200 cases. Each case will contain when full an equal amount of ammunition, of quinine, and other medicines, of salt, of ornaments, and of the travellers' personal necessaries. Each separate case will, therefore, be a facsimile of the others, and no inconvenience will be felt by the loss of one more than of another. The Governor of Senegal has received instructions to assist the travellers to the utmost, and every care will be taken that the pirogues in which they will ascend the Ogoway shall be strongly and conveniently constructed. It should be mentioned, perhaps, that directly the English trading house of Anthony Cookson and Co. heard of the proposed expedition they placed their steam launch at the service of the explorers, who were much gratified by the offer, but declined it, as the Government had already provided a gunboat. Everything has been and will be done to make the expedition a success, and every one whatever be his nationality, must wish the travellers good speed. England, least of all, will assuredly not be jealous if the Tricolor is borne triumphantly from the Ogoway to the domains of the Khedive, for England first opened up African research, and MM. de Brazza and Marche are but following in the footsteps of Livingstone, Speke, and Baker.

## COLOURS OF HORSES.

In a letter which appeared in *The Times* a short time ago Lord Calthorpe, offering to contribute handsomely towards a fund to be expended for the encouragement of horse-breeding in Great Britain and Ireland, mentioned horses of "a good colour." Is there any such thing, in the abstract, as a good colour for a horse? The ancients, no doubt, attached considerable importance to the colour of a horse, as is only too well known to every schoolboy whose classical education has been carried as far as the third book of Virgil's "Georgics," and has taught him the following general rule:—

Honesti
Spadices glaucique; color deterrimus albis
Et gilvo:

though the information is not worth so much as it would be if critics, commentators, and others could be quite certain what colours are intended. The moderns, for the most part, have contented themselves with taking up the unassailable position asserted in the saying that "a good horse cannot be a bad colour:" which, after all, looks very like a begging of the question. One thing is pretty certain, and that is, that the Derby Day which sees one of those animals which ladies are, perhaps unjustly, supposed to specially admire, such as the cream-coloured brute bestridden sometimes in Rotton-row by a dapper "tailor," winning in a canter or in other way, will deserve the best attention of Dr. Cumming or some other skilful interpreter of portents. In all such questions we naturally turn the eyes of inquiry towards Arabia; and the preference of the Arabs for a particular colour is evinced very characteristically. "If you are told," says one of their precepts, "that a horse has been seen flying in the air, ask what colour it was; and if the answer be 'chestnut,' believe it." Their traditions also contain a story telling how an old Arab chief and his young son were on a day flying before their enemies. The chief's eyes were dim with age, and there were in those days no field glasses; he had, therefore, to depend on the younger eye-sight for all that could be seen of the pursuers. "My son," said he what horses do they ride?" "My father," was the answer "they be white horses." "Go we, then, towards the sun, and they will melt away as the snow." After a while the chief asked again, "What horses now, my son?" "My father, they be black horses." "Go we, then, on the hard ground, and their hoofs will cleave to the earth." A third time the chief asked, "What horses now, my son?" "My father," was the answer, "they be chestnut horses." "Quick, then quick!" exclaimed the old chief, or "we be dead men." So highly, apparently, is the chestnut esteemed among the Arabs; though, according to authority, the chestnut and the white or gray are far more common in Arabia than the bay, the black, or the composite, whereas excellence and rarity might appear to some people most likely to go together. But they to whom it so appears must remember two things—first, that the very excellence would lead to a studied reproduction which would, in time, cause superabundance to take the place of the original rarity; and then that, the superabundance having once been established, there is not only the primitive superiority to rely upon, but also the increase of chances produced by a numerical increase. In honour of the chestnut, again, the French have a saying, "Alezan brûlé, plustot mort que lasse." And the question arises, which of the very many shades of chestnut is alluded to. "Brule" is explained to mean "fonce" to such an extent "qu'il se confond parfois avec le noir, et qu'on ne peut l'en distinguer qu'aux erins ou aux extremites;" if so, what is "alezamoreau?" Perhaps the two terms express the same thing. Whether we English have any proverbial saying in honour of the chestnut may be known to somebody: but there is no doubt that among our race-horses the chestnut has very much distinguished himself. It is, of course, dangerous to trust to memory or to anything save unimpeachable authority; but those who choose to take a little trouble, or, without trouble, have the necessary means of reference at hand, can ascertain for themselves whether it be not correct to state that the incomparable Eclipse was a chestnut, and that of late years, at any rate, the chestnuts "have it," so far as race-horses are concerned. Among the chestnuts, under correction, would be numbered Stockwell, Thormanby, Kettledrum, Blair Athol, Hermit, Favonious, Prince Charlie, Doncaster, Gang Forward, George Frederick, Fille de l'Air, Regalia, Formosa, Games, Marie Stuart, and Apology. A formidable array of bays and browns, including the honoured names of West Australian, Beadsman, Macaroni, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Blue Gown, and Achievement, might be collected on the other side; but, especially if successful sireship were allowed to count, it is probable that the majority of voters would be found in the lobby with the chestnuts. The taste for bays is, perhaps, most prevalent in England partly because the chestnut is believed to be peculiarly subject to infirmities of constitution and of temper; and it is said that in France under the Second Empire the same taste was carried to an extreme. It is asserted that, with the exception of a few saddle horses, all the horses admitted into the Imperial stables were required to be not only bays, but "bais zains"—that is, bays without a single white hair. And it must be admitted that a complete bay, with mane and tail and four legs perfectly black, is as handsome a quadruped as eye can see. But, as even the master of a hundred legions cannot always obtain what he wants, but must nevertheless always appear to have had his will obeyed, it is not surprising to learn that the stables of the Third Napoleon were no strangers to a little of the horsetinker's art, and that "on teignaitless balzanes ou less pelotes des animaux atteints de cette imperfection de convention"—which animals, by the way, it is drily added, "were the greater number, inasmuch as the 'zain' is always an exception even among bays, which are about the least liable to variegation. How much or little climate has to do with the colours of horses it is very difficult to predicate at this age of the world; for though we may be told that white or gray and chestnut predominate in Arabia, that black is most common in Russia, and that in England, France, and German bay is found to greatly outnumber any other, there is no telling how far fashion and consequent high prices may have spurred on enterprising breeders to the accomplishment of a triumph over the primordial tendencies of climate. We should be inclined to confine the colours of horses in this country to black, bay, brown, and chestnut. It is true that there are plenty of grays, but gray really belongs to the composite colours; and it is stated by an authority that "all gray horses come into the world chestnut, or more generally black." Grays, notwithstanding Grey Momus, are comparatively seldom seen, and more seldom still to advantage, on the racecourse, to which all questions relating to the excellence of horses must ultimately be referred. As for the white horses, which are such "pretty creatures" in the eyes of the nursery governess and her young charges, it may be interesting to their admirers to learn that they are said to be, for the most part, gray horses whose hair is white with age. A white horse, born white with the pink nose and the pinky eyes, is said to be as great a rarity in Europe as an albino; and there seems to be no good reason why art should be employed to make it increase and multiply. Of black horses, it will be remembered, the old Arab chief had not a very high opinion; and though it might not be impossible to give a list of black horses which have distinguished themselves in England and won undying fame in the *Racing Calendar*, that colour is most associated in one's mind with the Heavy Household Cavalry and the undertaker. Roan, a composite colour, is the name given to the appearence created by an intermixture of white, black, and bay or chestnut hairs, mingled in such different proportions that the coat may vary in shade from the darkness of Erebus to the lightness of what is commonly called strawberry. There lived good roan horse before Rapid Rhone, who ran third to Macaroni and Lord Clifden for the Derby, and how likely the colour is to be reproduced is shown by his own off-spring; but there appears to be no great reason for encouraging a multiplication of what was, no doubt, originally as much an accident or freak of nature as the piebald. Of your piebalds, skewbalds, and the like it is scarcely desirable to maintain the breed, if they be capable of being reproduced at will, beyond the number sufficient for the parade, the esplanade, and the circus. It is desirable, however, to be clear as to what constitutes piebald; sappers of reputation, to whom nothing is sacred, have gone so far as to accuse such great creatures as a Stockwell or a Blair Athol of piebaldness because of certain "blazes" on the face or patches on the legs, or a couple of whites to kings Be it known to all such heretics that a chestnut, a bay, or a black must have the white extending over parts of the body before the charge of piebaldness can be sustained.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*


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